FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 036

22 February 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

UN Disarmament Conference Endorses Agenda AA 1
Delegates' Speeches at Disarmament Conference [Korzhev] AA 1
USSR Proposes On-Site Inspection of CW Disposal AA 2
Expects 'Positive Response' [Shishkovskiy] AA 2
USSR Relaxes Position [AFP] AA 3
Call for Chemical Weapons Ban AA 3
[Georgiyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Feb]
Burt's Remarks at NATO Headquarters Criticized [Kornilov] AA 4
Adelman Remarks on USSR Arms Talks Return Viewed [Sturua] AA 5
No-First-Use Pledge Would 'Stabilize Situation' [Bogachev] AA 6
U.S. Moves To Break 'Military Parity' Examined [Teplov] AA 7
Arms Control 'Main Problem' in East-West Relations [Shishlin] AA 8

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Exercise 'Soyuz-84' Set for March BB 1
[PRAVDA 22 Feb]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Foreign Response to Chernenko Speeches Noted CC 1
[PRAVDA 21 Feb]
Chernenko Statements, USSR Peace Policy Cited CC 2
[Shishkin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Feb]
NATO Arms Buildup 'Irresponsible,' 'Dangerous' CC 5
[Kulikov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Feb]
U.S., France, UK Hit on Missiles, Chad, Falklands CC 9
[Tsvetov]
Israeli 'Shameless Impudence' at EEC Talks CC 10
[Balebanov]
UN Human Rights Speakers Assail U.S. Moves CC 11
[Shishlo]
Balkan Nuclear Free Zone Talks End in Athens CC 11

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S., USSR 'Must' Find 'Common Denominator' [Shishlin] A 1
Steps Necessary for Improved Relations Outlined A 1
U.S. Reportage on Bush-Chernenko Meeting Cited [Fesunenko] A 2
U.S., Foreign Media Cited on Chernenko Remarks A 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Feb]
Fulbright Cited on U.S., USSR Need To Cooperate [Druzhinin] A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Technology Set for U.S. Space Weaponry [Golovnin] C 1
Japan Hit as 'Accomplice' [Kharkov] C 1
Japan Economist Views Benefits of USSR Trade C 2
[Zatsepin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Feb]
EEC-Japan Talks Aim To Balance Trade 'Tilt' [PRAVDA] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Indian President Receives Moscow's Promyslov D 1
U.S.-Pakistan 'Militaristic Activity' Deplored D 1
Indian Officials' 'Anxiety' D 1
'Continuous' Aid to Pakistan D 2
Military 'Reconnaissance' Set D 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Feb]
DRA's Ziray Cites Chernenko's Aid Promise D 3
BAKHTAR Hits BBC 'Fabrications' on French Doctors D 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Feb]
U.S. CIA Stepping Up 'Interference' in DRA D 3
Afghanistan Military Situation Examined D 4
Dushmans' 'Bloody Hands' Cited D 4
'Gang' Liquidated; Arms Seized [PRAVDA 17 Feb] D 5
'Bandits' Killed, Captured [Korshonov] D 5
Amnestied Afghan Deserter Back in DRA Army [Ustinov] D 5
DRA Civil Defense Detachments' Role Reported D 6
[Baykov in PRAVDA 16 Feb]

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Ilichev, PRK Foreign Minister Talk in Moscow [SPK] E 1
Sihanouk Tour 'Misinforming' World About PRK [Anikin] E 1
USSR Backs Indochina-ASEAN Dialogue, Agreements [Zhukova] E 2
Briefs: Kapitsa, UN Official E 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. 'Ignores' RSA Human Rights Violations J 1
[Knyazkov]
RSA Pullout From Angola Another U.S. 'Bluff' [Kulik] J 1
Accra Meeting Declaration on RSA, Namibia, U.S. J 3
[Savitskiy]
Baybakov Holds Talks With Madagascar's Ratsiraka J 4
Further Report [PRAVDA 17 Feb] J 4
Soviet Warships To Visit Ethiopia 16-20 Feb J 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Feb]
Navy Detachment Arrives [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Feb] J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

L. American Aid Budget Presented to U.S. Congress K 1
[Lavrentyev]
U.S. Security Report Stresses Aid to C. America K 1
U.S. C. America Policy Resistance Increasing K 2
[Shishlin]
Struggle for Rights 'Raging' in El Salvador K 2
[Zholkver]

Shlaudeman Replaces Stone as Envoy to C. America K 3
[Kalyagin]
Developments on Grenada Since U.S. 'Invasion' K 4
[Shishlin]
Argentina's Martinez on Meeting With Chernenko K 6
Shitikov Receives Mexican Political Delegation K 6
[IZVESTIYA 17 Feb]
Shalayev-Led TU Delegation Attends Cuban Meeting K 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Central Electoral Commission Meeting Reported R 1
[PRAVDA 18 Feb]
Zimyanin Addresses Krasnodar Voters' Meeting R 2
[PRAVDA 19 Feb]
Soviet Writer, Nobel Laureate Sholokhov Dies R 6
Chernenko, Others Sign Obituary R 7
[PRAVDA 22 Feb]
Zimyanin Heads Funeral Commission R 8
[PRAVDA 22 Feb]
Kosygin 80th Birth Anniversary Commemorated R 8
[Karpov in PRAVDA 21 Feb]
'Eminent Statesman' Hailed R 10
[Donkov in IZVESTIYA 21 Feb]
Anniversary Meeting Held R 13
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Feb]
Supreme Soviet Appoints New Gas Industry Minister R 13

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Progress 19 Freight Spaceship Launched 21 Feb U 1
Salyut Cosmonauts Conduct Geophysical Experiments U 1
More Cosmos Series Satellites Launched U 1
Cosmos 1537 U 1
Cosmos 1538 U 2
'Raduga' Communications Satellite Launched U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov, Grishin, Romanov, Others Mourn Batitskiy V 1
Role of Modern Air Combat Support Viewed V 1
[Editorial in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Feb]
Servicemen's Political Training Analyzed V 2
[Utkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Feb]
Gorshkov Interviewed on Armed Forces Anniversary V 9
Need for Better Army Propaganda Work Discussed V 10
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Feb]
Military Leaders Sign Political Worker's Obituary V 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Feb]
Scientific Conference on Armed Forces Held V 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Feb]
Kondratkov Book on Politics, War Reviewed V 14
[Skrylnik in PRAVDA 13 Feb]

UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ENDORSES AGENDA

LD171811 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 17 TASS -- The participants in the Geneva conference of disarmament today endorsed an agenda for the present session. Taking into account the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly's first and second special sessions on disarmament, the conference will consider such major items as a ban on nuclear tests, termination of the arms race, nuclear disarmament, prohibition of chemical weapons, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, guarantees for non-nuclear states, and a number of other items.

The question of the prevention of a nuclear war has been put on the agenda for the first time as an independent item. The latest 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly particularly insisted on the top priority discussion of this question and on holding talks with a view to reaching agreement on appropriate practical measures.

DELEGATES' SPEECHES AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD212102 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev.

Speeches by many delegates at the Geneva conference on disarmament show that the world public realize who is responsible for the current substantial worsening of the international situation.

The risk of nuclear war has never been so great as now, Milos Vevoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, said today. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and intensification of war preparations in the United States reveal the intentions of the American military-industrial complex to impose a new round of arms race on the world in a bid to gain an advantage. The appearance of Pershing Two's and cruise missiles in Western Europe, stressed the Czechoslovak ambassador, poses a direct threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe and is a flagrant violation of several Soviet-American agreements based on the preservation of the strategic nuclear parity.

Cuba's representative, Carlos Lechuga, said that the placement of new American weapons in Western Europe is fraught with grave consequences for the whole world. A qualitatively new situation has evolved and serious obstacles emerged in the way of a rational constructive dialogue. This cannot be concealed by any, however refined, propaganda. The head of the Cuban delegation stressed that a similar military strategy is applied not only to Europe, but to other parts of the world too, specifically Africa, Central and South America, which attests to the presence of a virtual plot against peace.

Along with the worsening of the situation in Europe, said Bachir Ould-Rouis, head of the Algerian delegation, much concern is generated by the situation in the Mediterranean where foreign military presence is being escalated and new nuclear missiles are being fielded in Sicily. All this shows how it is urgent and necessary to establish a genuine security arrangement based on the principles of equal security for all nations. Non-aligned countries demand an end to the mad arms race jeopardising the very survival of mankind and devouring huge resources which could be used for resolving acute social and economic problems.

USSR PROPOSES ON-SITE INSPECTION OF CW DISPOSAL

LD211416 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 21 TASS -- The question of banning chemical weapons [CW] is undoubtedly one of priority ones in this year's work of the U.N. conference on disarmament. With a view to taking the discussion of the question out of the deadlock brought about by the approach of some Western countries, the Soviet delegation today put forward additional proposals on control measures ensuring the security and interests of all states -- parties to a future international convention.

Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation, emphasised that the Soviet Union has always resolutely championed an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons, their full withdrawal from the arsenals of states, and physical liquidation of that type of weapon of mass destruction.

In line with that, the USSR has suggested and is suggesting the broadest spectrum of control methods. Thse include national control, the use of national-technical means, on-site control within the framework of the principle of voluntariness, and international systematic on-site inspections on the basis of annual quotas. Studies that have been carried out, the Soviet representative said, have shown that such inspections are a sufficiently effective instrument of control. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the partners' stand and showing its true interest in the progress of the talks, the Soviet delegation is stating readiness in principle to positively consider the proposal on permanent presence of representatives of international control at specialised facilities for the liquidation of the stocks of chemical weapons. Viktor Israelyan also pointed out that at present the USA and its partners should, for their part, show the seriousness of their intentions and readiness for a search for mutually acceptable solutions so that the conference could resolve the important task facing it: to work out a convention banning chemical weapons.

The new Soviet initiative has met with a considerable interest on the part of the participants in the conference.

Expects 'Positive Response'

LD212321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Report by correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, from Geneva -- recorded]

[Text] The international conference on disarmament continues its work in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. That is the name now given to the disarmament committee which is comprised of the delegations of 40 different countries, including the Soviet Union. On the agenda of this important international forum is a broad range of issues directly connected with the most vital problems of the present day: limiting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear war.

The speech by Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation, who dwelled in detail on the question of banning chemical weapons, evoked great interest among the participants in the conference today. The head of the Soviet delegation recalled the widely known initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that are directed towards the earliest ban on chemical weapons. One such recent initiative was the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries to the NATO states on the issue of freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

The Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan stressed, notes with satisfaction that many participants in the Geneva disarmament conference recognize the importance of this initiative by the socialist states and justifiably view it as further confirmation of the sincere desire of the socialist countries to eliminate the chemical threat to the states and peoples of Europe and the whole world, and to speed up the conclusion of a convention on a chemical weapons ban. We expect, the Soviet representative added, that the NATO countries will react to this proposal with great attention and seriousness and will give a positive response to it.

USSR Relaxes Position

NC211454 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, Feb 21 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today eased its position on on-site international controls over chemical weapons. The Soviet delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference announced Kremlin agreement to the idea of a "permanent presence of representatives of an international surveillance group at Soviet installations for destruction of banned ultra-toxic chemical components." But the delegate, Victor Israelyan, later backtracked somewhat, saying this did not mean a continuous physical presence on-site, but a "combination of visits and installation of control and measuring devices."

On the controversial issue of "on challenge" monitoring -- when one country challenges another to prove its observance of the international convention under negotiation -- Mr Israelyan also indicated concessions. Such controls might be acceptable if they were "well-defined," he said. But the country challenged should have the possibility of recourse without facing charges of violating the arms convention, he held. It should also be acknowledged that higher interests of state might on occasion be the most important consideration -- and this should not be condemned, Mr Israelyan said.

Sources close to the conference suggested a possible explanation for the Soviet concessions: That the Soviet Union was seeking to boost the pacifist image it is promoting in Europe and among the non-aligned nations. Another possibility was that the Kremlin feared the United States under President Ronald Reagan would begin manufacturing so-called binary chemical arms which would give the Americans vast superiority in chemical weapons.

Call for Chemical Weapons Ban

PM171617 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 February 1984 in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by O. Georgiyev under the rubric "Topical Problem" and titled "To Outlaw Chemical Weapons." Georgiyev opens by outlining the main provisions of the Warsaw Pact proposals to ban chemical weapons, saying that "the new initiative by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is evidence of their good will and their desire to implement one of the most important tasks in the disarmament sphere -- to ban and destroy chemical weapons." He goes on to write about the previous attempts at talks to achieve this goal and how they have all been opposed by the United States. "Thus," he writes, "all steps by the Soviet Union aimed at advancing the talks to ban chemical weapons on a universal scale have encountered stubborn opposition from the United States."

The author continues by describing the existing arsenals of chemical weapons possessed by the United States and its plans for the future development of these weapons. He stresses that "all the Pentagon's elaborations have a 'European target,'" quoted from Gromyko's Stockholm speech, and concludes: "The Soviet Union considers that the question of the nonproliferation of chemical weapons, their banning, and the destruction of stockpiles is now highly topical and must be resolved withou delay. The latest initiative by the Warsaw Pact member states is a manifestation of concern and incessant attention for ensuring the security of peoples."

BURT'S REMARKS AT NATO HEADQUARTERS CRITICIZED

LD211343 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 21 Feb 84

["Commentary on a Statement by Richard Burt" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow Febrary 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, reaffirmed that the USA further intends to continue deploying at a high rate American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. He alleged that the best way to pressurise the Soviet Union into resuming the talks was through clearly demonstrating that in absence of talks and in absence of any agreement the NATO alliance intends to continue deploying its medium-range nuclear missiles. Simultaneously, some Western, above all American propaganda media, continue spreading rumours, invented by their own selves, about Moscow's "new readiness" to hold talks on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe.

What can be said about that?

It is well known that the USSR, true to its policy of peace, has declared and continues declaring for fully freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, or, as the Western partners are not prepared for that, for a radical cut in the medium-range nuclear weapons as the first step according with the interests of European and international security. Relevant proposals were tabled by the Soviet Union also at the talks with the USA in Geneva. The international public also knows that it was not the USSR but precisely the USA which frustrated the Geneva talks, which has resulted in a sharp deterioration of the political climate, a growth of the level of nuclear confrontation, and not only in Europe. Responsible for that along with the U.S. Administration are also the governments of those NATO countries, in whose territory Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed. Following into Washington's footsteps, they are acting in defiance of the will of their own peoples.

Turning Western Europe into a hostage of the policy of the United States, Mr Burt and his ilk are trying to say that nothing has really happened since the start of deployment on the West European soil of American first-strike weapons, and that the new American missiles will almost contribute to talks with the USSR. This is a shameless lie. It is more than obvious that a continuation of the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe would serve under the conditions of the commencement of deployment of American missiles only as a cover for actions by the USA and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security.

The calculations that by deploying American first-strike weapons in Western Europe it will be possible to bring pressure to bear on the USSR are absolutely futile and hold no prospect. The Soviet Union does not need military superiority, our country is not going to dictate its will to other peoples, but it will not allow to upset the military equilibrium that was achieved.

Nobody should have even the slightest doubt about that.

The Soviet Union is ready to resolve on an equal footing the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. This takes one thing: Before it is too late the USA and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the commencement of deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. If the USA shows such readiness, the USSR will also be ready to do so. Then the proposals tabled by the USSR earlier on questions of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe would again be in force.

In the light of the above said it is also evident that the claims made somewhere in the West about the USSR's "new readiness" for talks on nuclear weapons in Europe are void of any meaning, as the USSR always, we will stress again, always favoured talks, a peaceful settlement of disputable problems, in the first place of the most acute problems relating to nuclear weapons. But the Soviet leadership has always stressed that it takes not a semblance of a dialogue and talks, but a fair dialogue and fair talks. Yet today, and a fresh proof of that are the statements by Mr Burt, Washington as before does not aim in its foreign policy at a businesslike, constructive dialogue, but places stake on force, and while putting on the robes of a peace-maker, continues its policy of heightening confrontation, of turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. Hence, Washington is responsible for the dangerous consequences of this policy.

ADELMAN REMARKS ON USSR ARMS TALKS RETURN VIEWED

LD211353 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Speaking Saturday in a cable TV news program, Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said he expects the USSR to return to the bargaining table this year. News analyst Sturua comments on this statement. Here is what he writes:

It is not the first time that the representatives of the administration come out with statements that are clearly aimed at calming down the public. True, it is hard to say whom they want to calm down in the first place, themselves or the Americans. What is noteworthy, however, is that the members of the United States' leadership persistently don't mention the main point, the deployment of the first Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Quite on the contrary, the men in Washington are trying to make believe that nothing special has happened. Yet it is precisely the deployment of U.S. missiles that made it impossible for the Soviet Union to continue the talks in Geneva. Indeed, could this country continue them when new U.S. missiles are being targeted at Soviet cities? This caused the talks' break off and the Soviet Union was forced to effect a complex of countermeasures that would create a threat adequate to the one posed by the new U.S. missiles -- and applying not only to Europe, but also to the territory of the United States.

Yet the representatives of the U.S. Administration continue to make soothing statements. Apparently, this is being done largely out of election year considerations. But are there really any reasons for the trained [as heard] optimism? Maybe the men in Washington are expressing a readiness to reexamine their decision on the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe. But no, such a readiness has not been expressed. The White House representatives have in fact not even mentioned such a possibility.

Yet the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its readiness to return to the situation that existed before the U.S. missiles were deployed, if, naturally, the U.S. side is also ready for that.

On speaking at the February emergency plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko emphasized that we in this country are for a peaceful solution of all outstanding international problems through serious constructive talks based on equality. The Soviet stand remains unchanged. But precisely such a constructive approach, one that is based on equality, is something that the United States so far does not show. Instead members of the United States' leadership are making statements aimed at calming down the public. But those persons apparently forget that genuine calm and security can be brought about only by resultative [as heard] negotiations rather than by rhetoric about talks.

NO-FIRST-USE PLEDGE WOULD 'STABILIZE SITUATION'

LD201523 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 20 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: The Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons has really been a history making encouraging event in the peoples' struggle to forestall nuclear catastrophe. This decision by the USSR has been by no means a verbal assurance but a practical action determining the day-to-day activities of the Soviet Armed Forces and geared to the consolidation of the material basis of ensuring world peace.

The countries of the socialist community have on more than one occasion called on all other nuclear powers, who have not done this yet, to following the example of the USSR.

Washington and its NATO allies have to this day flatly refused to discard their first-nuclear-strike concept because, they say, the threat of the countries of the North Atlantic alliance unleashing nuclear war is more effective than any treaties and agreements and helps to deter the world from becoming engaged in an armed conflict.

In fact Washington's thesis of "preventing" military conflicts through threats of unleashing nuclear war is designed to justify the potential aggressor's efforts to develop and deploy ever more sophisticated systems for a first, crippling nuclear strike such as MX ICBM's, Trident-2 SLBM's and Pershing-II missiles. This thesis reflects the most dangerous and perfidious variant of the incumbent administration's concept of "disarmament through the arms race."

The attitudes of the socialist countries and the NATO states to the first-nuclear-strike concept illustrate the cardinal difference in the two sides' positions in dealing with the problems of war and peace.

Rejecting the first-strike concept, the socialist countries depart from the inevitability of any nuclear exchange, even the one "limited" at its initial stage, escalating into a full-scale, universal nuclear war unprecedented for its destructive power. U.S. and NATO officials, on the other hand, claim that a nuclear war can be fought under a pre-elaborated scenario, dosing use of nuclear weapons in terms of yields and confining it to certain geographical boundaries, first of all Europe.

The Soviet Union and its allies are convinced that the advantages of a first use of nuclear weapons will not lead the aggressor to victory. Given the present state of combat readiness of the strategic forces of the USSR, the United States will fail to deal a disarming blow to the socialist countries. To start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a winner would be madness.

The start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, capable of hitting major targets in the USSR in 6-12 minutes, testifies to the toughening of Washington's course of practical preparation for implementing the concept of the first nuclear strike. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned the USA about the perils of such a course. If the USA and other NATO countries display a readiness to return to the situation prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do the same.

The Soviet Union is convinced that a U.S. commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would significantly improve the climate of international relations and stabilize the military-political situation on our planet.

U.S. MOVES TO BREAK 'MILITARY PARITY' EXAMINED

LD181115 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] Moscow has once again called on the United States and other Western nations to abandon attempts to upset the present military-strategic parity, halt the buildup of nuclear arms and take action to limit and reduce these arms. Addressing a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party on Monday, the general secretary of the Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, said that we do not need military supremacy and we do not want to dictate our terms to others, but we will not allow the present military parity to be broken.

In the commentary that follows, our observer, Vladimir Teplov, dwells on one of the most dangerous military programs adopted by Washington to secure unilateral military advantage over the Soviet Union, namely the program for militarizing space. The program is known in the United States as the Star Wars program. In actual fact, this is a program of preparations for a nuclear catastrophe. It is linked to the acceleration of the program for the manufacture of first-strike nuclear weapons in the United States. Washington's argument in favor of the manufacture and deployment of space weapons cannot but cause concern. According to official American pronouncements, the American leaders are prepared to abandon the present Soviet-American agreements on limiting weapons, and in particular, the treaty on the limitation of antimissile systems concluded by the two countries for an indefinite term. They are prepared to go ahead with the development and manufacture of antisatellite, laser, and other space weapons.

Washington says that the United States should first deploy its weapons in space and then propose to its potential adversaries that nuclear missiles should be destroyed. Is there any chance that anyone will believe these statements in the light of Washington's moves on the international scene? The United States is resorting to armed force in Central America and the Middle East and is deploying new first-strike missiles near the Soviet borders. No sober-minded person will believe that having deployed its most sophisticated weapons in space, Washington would not be tempted to use them against other nations.

In an attempt to prevent the events from taking a dangerous course in connection with the space weapons developed in the United States, the Soviet Union proposed last year that a treaty be concluded to ban the use of force in space and from space against the earth. The proposal was supported by 147 UN member countries. The United States was the only country to oppose it.

The Star Wars program in the United States is not the only example of search for illusory military supremacy. The Pentagon's record budget of $300 billion for next year; plans for the nuclear rearmament of America in the immediate future; the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe near Soviet borders are all aimed at breaking the present parity of strength. They lead to a more dangerous round of the arms race and a greater war threat.

The Soviet leaders have given a warning that such a policy in international affairs may have dangerous consequences. Having reaffirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to a policy aimed at saving mankind from a nuclear war, the general secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, said that the Soviet Union will not allow military parity to be broken. He went on to say that no one should question this country's resolve to keep its defenses strong and make sure that it has every means to cool off the hot-headed and bellicose adventurists. This is an important precondition for preserving peace.

ARMS CONTROL 'MAIN PROBLEM' IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD192030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by international affairs observer Nikolay Shishlin -- announcer-read report]

[Text] The talks that took place in Moscow with West European officials, including some from NATO countries, convince us that the West European states desire to pursue a more self-sufficient and independent policy, though of course retaining their loyalty to Washington. They come out in favor of economic cooperation, for broad links in the field of culture, and for political contacts. All this can be welcomed. However, I would like to say that any successes in the development of trade, and better acquaintance with spiritual values of one country or another are only of subordinate significance relative to the main problem of our times: ridding Europe of its monstrous mass of weapons. Here, of course, a more distinct and independent voice from the European states could play a noteworthy part. The Soviet Union, like the other socialist countries, puts forward its own initiatives and is ready to welcome any initiatives from the European states directed toward the reduction of tension and the solving of problems connected with limiting and rolling back the arms race.

In effect, all the main problems of international life today are defined extremely clearly. Last week in particular showed this. Everything must be done to turn the development of international relations into a constructive channel, to return international relations to the chanrel of detente and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union, as is weightily confirmed by the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum, is ready for just such a development of events, and aims for such a development.

WARSAW PACT EXERCISE 'SOYUZ-84' SET FOR MARCH

PM211735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

["At the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The planned command post exercise involving the allied armies and navies under the agreed [uslovnoye] name "Soyuz-84" will be held in March 1984 on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the southwestern regions of the Soviet Union, and the waters of the Black Sea. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1805 GMT on 21 February in a similar unattributed report at this point adds: "Only the general staffs of the Romanian Army will participate on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania; they will carry out the exercises on the map."]

The exercise is being held with a view to rehearsing questions of troops control and the interaction of the allied armies' and navies' supreme headquarters [vyssiye shtaby] during the conduct by them of joint combat actions.

FOREIGN RESPONSE TO CHERNENKO SPEECHES

PM211432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "In Mankind's Interests"]

[Excerpts] TASS, 20 Feb -- The Soviet Union will continue the policy of peace -- lasting and just peace for all peoples, big and small -- that is the leitmotif of foreign responses to the results of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and at the funeral meeting in Red Square, and the Soviet leader's talks with heads of the delegations which came to Moscow. Prominent state, party, and public figures and the mass media in many countries, in their commentaries, are assessing highly the continuity of the USSR's foreign policy and stressing: The Soviet Union's policy accords with the vital interests and aspirations of all mankind.

Soviet people and their foreign friends greet K.U. Chernenko's election to the lofty post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary as evidence of continuity in the Leninist party's policy, Mongolia's UNEN writes. The Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully aware of its responsibility to the peoples for preserving and strengthening peace. In the present complex and extremely tense international situation the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace, protect mankind against the threat of nuclear war, and expand and deepen mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The fact that heads of state and government and delegations from nearly all the countries of the world came to the USSR's capital confirmed in the eyes of international public opinion the tremendous role which is played in the modern world by the great socialist power, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes. The very same Western politicians and the very same bourgeois press organs which only recently were trying to attribute to the USSR some kind of "bellicose aspirations" are now asking with evident concern: Will Soviet foreign policy not undergo changes? The answer formulated in Moscow to Western speculations like this is unambiguous: Soviet policy, which is oriented toward peaceful coexistence and provides for the equilibrium of forces and dialogue on an equal basis, remains unchanged.

The extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and also the subsequent meetings between K.U. Chernenko and the leaders of foreign delegations reaffirmed that the Leninist party and the Soviet state will not deviate a single step from their peace policy, which meets the interests of not only the Soviet people, but all the planet's peoples, the Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA stresses. For the sake of this goal the USSR will strive to extend cooperation with all the socialist countries and remains their reliable friend and loyal ally. As for relations with capitalist states, Moscow is faithful to the principle of peaceful coexistence. But in the face of the threat which the imperialist forces' reckless actions create for mankind, the Soviet leadership states frimly: The USSR will not allow the disruption of the equilibrium of forces which has been achieved.

"The USSR does not deviate from its Peace Program," Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out. "This thesis runs right through the numerous responses by foreign politicians and public figures and the mass media to the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Soviet leader's speeches."

K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum gives every grounds for speaking of the continuity of the Soviet leadership's policy, Claude Estier, chairman of of the External Relations Commission of France's National Assembly, writes in an article published in the weekly L'UNITE.

CHERNENKO STATEMENTS, USSR PEACE POLICY CITED

PM202100 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Strengthening the Foundations of Peace"]

[Text] There has been a broad response everywhere to the results of the extraordinary party Central Committee Plenum which unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to be general secretary fo the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum's decisions have been received everywhere as evidence of continuity in the Soviet Union's policy. In this context there has been a broad comment on and welcome for K.U. Chernenko's clear statement that "the Soviet Union will continue its peace policy -- a lasting and just peace for all the peoples large or small. We also confirm our readiness for talks, but honest talks based on equality and identical security. Threats cannot frighten us. Our defense is strong and we can protect everything that has been won by Soviet people's labor."

The arrival in Moscow of a large number of foreign delegations for Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's funeral, as international commentaries note, is graphic evidence of the magnitude of Soviet Union's influence on the course of world events. "In Moscow these days," French television reported, "there are so many diplomatic contacts taking place among the most diverse leaders of states and governments that it seems as though a UN General Assembly session is being held there."

The principled and consistent nature of the USSR's scientifically validated Leninist course which is being pursued in accordance with the Soviet people's fundamental aspirations is crating a strong impression on broad circles of the international public. The Leninist strategy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs provides broad opportunities for constructive work in favor of peace and the use of reserves existing in this matter of both a bilateral and multilateral basis. The meetings held in Moscow in the past few days between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet leaders and the heads of foreign delegations and their talks with the leaders of a number of socialist, capitalist, and developing states and fraternal parties are of great significance in this respect.

All sensible people ardently support the constructiveness of Soviet policy and the statement that the USSR advocates a political dialogue with all countries which must be conducted on a just and equitable basis and must be aimed at reaching specific accords.

We are always ready for honest, equitable, and mutually beneficial cooperation with any state which wants the same. With the United States in particular. All that is needed for this, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, is that Soviet-U.S. relations be built the basis of equality and identical security, mutual consideration of each other's legitimate interests, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The U.S. side's display of the practical readiness to adhere to these principles would enable us to set about straightening out the relations between the two countries.

The USSR's constructive and fair approach to the problem of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the international atmosphere as a whole also finds support among broad circles of the American people. As a recent opinion poll in the United States showed, 70 percent of Americans agreed that the U.S. Administration should take rapid steps to ease the tension in relations between our countries.

Taking this mood into account in the context of the election campaign now getting under way in the United States, the White House is trying to maneuver by resorting to peacemaking terminology. In a recent speech, for example, President Reagan advocated "joint efforts to resolve the task of preserving peace." Vice President Bush, for his part, stated on returning from Moscow that "since we live side by side in the nuclear age, it is absolutely essential that we conduct a dialogue with each other, discuss our differences, and seek solutions to the grat number of problems dividing us."

Unfortunately, these noble wishes have still not been backed up by concrete deeds. Furthermore, the comments of Reagan and his entourage are dominated by a lack of coordination. When accredited White House correspondents began to question the President on how he intended to "resolve the problem of preserving peace," the latter began to talk about eliminating the mythical "window of vulnerability." "By this I mean," he explained, "the deployment of the MX missile and the commissioning of the B-1 bomber."

Nor is the United States thinking of abandoning the deployment of its medium-range missiles on the very threshold of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "I still consider," Reagan stated, 'my initial zero option proposal to be the most reasonable." And yet this option envisages "zero" only for the Soviet Union and leaves the U.S. forward-based systems and the British and French nuclear missile potential completely untouched. Not without reason even U.S. military expert (Kh. Torres) stated in the TRIBUNE that "The U.S. Administration, while paying lip service to nuclear arms control, is in fact striving for military superiority over the USSR and is hatching plans to launch a nuclear conflict."

Under these conditions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko's statement in his talk with U.S. Vice President G. Bush that the USSR will do everything necessary to safeguard its own security interests and those of its allies and friends has been assessed as a timely and sobering warning. Thus, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT sums up, "The Soviet Union's consistent adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems and its active peace policy are combined with a resolute rebuff to the advocates of military superiority and the initiators of the 'crusade'against socialsim and progress."

The peoples need not just peacemaking rhetoric but a real readiness to work for the cause of peace. This is why they are currently looking to Moscow with such hope. "The Soviet Union as a great socialist power," K.U. Chernenko stressed, "fully recognizes its responsibility to the peoples for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. We are open to peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with the states of all continents. We favor the peaceful solution of all international disputes via serious, equitable, and constructive negotiations."

These words made a particularly strong impression on the European Continent, where, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, "there are great fears about the siting of the U.S. missiles," and "there is a widespread opinion that detente with Moscow is imperative in the nuclear age." Even such a staunch soul mate of the Washington administration as British Prime Minister M. Thatcher thought it necessary on her return from Moscow to stress that, "irrespective of our fundamental political differences with the Soviet Union, we must work toward common mutual understanding and disarmament." In the opinion of THE TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, and other influential British newspapers, this attests to a "thoroughly though-out, long-term strategy and is the consequence of a profound reevaluation of views on the whole gamut of East-West relations."

It would, of course, be premature to conclude that a sensible and realistic approach to the problems of safeguarding European security is prevailing in the ruling circles of the West European countries.

After all, the siting of the U.S. missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy is continuing. Moreover, at his latest press conference in Brussels, FRG Chancellor Kohl not only reaffirmed his government's intention to ignore the will of the majority of the German people, who oppose the U.S. missile siting, but even put pressure on the Belgian Government by urging it to take the same dangerous step.

At the same time it is also obvious that the forces of peace are growing stronger with each passing day. The antiwar movement, which is growing worldwide, has already become an important factor in world politics. And despite the fact that it unites representatives of the most varied social, public, and religious groups, there is a growing understanding within it that the Leninist peace policy pursued by the CPSU accords with the fundamental interests not only of the Soviet people but of all peoples too.

A most important factor in ensuring the success of the cause of maintaining and strengthening peace, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his February plenum speech, is the all-round development and deepening of the socialist community countries' cohesion and cooperation, solidarity with peoples which have thrown off the yoke of colonial dependence and embarked on the road of independent development, and also the joint struggle for the peaceful future and progress of mankind.

In supporting the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course and all the major, fundamental important initiatives which our country has put forward, people of good will on all continents are demanding that the Western countries respond to them and start working fo for the cause of peace together with the Soviet Union.

NOVOSTI'S BEGLOV ON NEED FOR EAST, WEST DIALOGUE

AU211124 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 84 p 7

[PAP report: "The Near Future Will Show If the West Will Return to a Policy of Coexistence"]

[Text] PAP, Moscow -- Novosti's political commentator Spartak Beglov, writing about the international reaction to the death of Yuriy Andropov and the election of Konstantin Chernenko as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, cites the following words of the British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock: "The best way to honor the memory of Yuriy Andropov would be to improve the climate surrounding East-West relations."

These words, S. Beglov writes, could be their own kind of motto in relation to what many realistically thinking aktivists on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean now think and feel. The leaders of the governments of the two largest West European states -- Great Britain and the FRG -- decided it would be right and proper to represent their countries and people personally at the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. Many political observers also perceived yet another sign in this, of the fact that the official policies of the West are finding it more and more difficult to ignore the moods of the wide circles of society in their countries.

The opinions of influential aktivists across the ocean were voiced in the same spirit, and among them was that of Senator Clairborne Pell and Charles Mathias, who appealed to the U.S. Administration for a change in not only the vocabulary used but also the political line that is being taken on the USSR. They appealed for the United States to demonstrate it is really aiming for more stable relations with the USSR.

Spartak Beglov continues by adding that recently one cannot complain of the lack of peaceful assurances from Western countries to the USSR and its allies.

It would be good if one could believe that the leaders of Western countries are being guided in this by the understanding that they will no longer be able to ignore the security interests of the other side. A peaceful coexistence is, after all, in the final reckoning -- partnership and joint activities. In his time, Winston Churchill, as the leader of the capitalist world, began his career with an appeal to "smother Bolshevism in its cradle." But 20 years later he had to decide to embark on a partnership with a country that was "the mainstay of Bolshevism," for the sake of saving Great Britain from the lethal threat of fascism. John Kennedy was the first of the postwar leaders of the United States to embark on the road of partnership with the Soviet Union by negotiating the Moscow Treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in three areas because he was sufficiently far-sighted to see that this partnership is all the more essential in the face of the new and deadly threat -- that of the nuclear catstrophe. The near future will show if the policies of Western NATO countries will manage to return to cooperation with the USSR against the universal nuclear threat, the Novosti commentator concludes.

NATO ARMS BUILDUP 'IRRESPONSIBLE,' 'DANGEROUS'

PM211535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces: "To Curb the Arms Race"]

[Text] The USSR invariably constructs its foreign policy proceeding from the interests of the struggle for the cause of lasting peace and the peoples' freedom and independence. The Communist Party and the Soviet state consistently and persistently implement a policy of removing the threat of thermonuclear war and firmly rebuffing imperialism's aggressive forces. "As a great socialist power, the Soviet Union is fully aware of its responsibility to the peoples for preserving and strengthening peace," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out in his speech at the extraordinary Plenum of the party's Central Committee held 13 February 1984. "We are open to peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation with states on all continents. We advocate the peaceful resolution of all disputed international problems by means of earnest, equitable, constructive talks."

Thus, it was once again confirmed most forcefully at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces in the international arena are opposed by the Soviet state's well-defined and clear stand. This is a Leninist policy of peace, whose chief features at the present historical stage are defined by the decisions of the CPSU's last congresses. It accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and, essentially, of the world's other peoples.

The ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session held in December 1983 called on the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of other NATO countries to use all their potential to make those countries' governments abandon the implementation of the "position of strength" policy, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, and the desire to achieve U.S. and NATO military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Organization -- a desire which is in itself a source of the exacerbation of international relations and of mistrust among states. The NATO council's winter session was held in a Brussels suburb in the same month of December 1983. Its final document was the so-called "Brussels Declaration" -- a declaration of a further arms race.

In that document the U.S. and NATO leaders, sheltering behind assurances of their love of peace and behind calls for cooperation, held the Soviet Union wholly responsible for the exacerbation of the international situation and the failure of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms, although it is perfectly clear to every sober-minded person that the wrecking of those talks was preprogrammed by the Washington administration.

And proof of this council session in Brussels, which approved the activity of the British, FRG, and Italian Governments in deploying the first Pershing II and long-range ground-launched cruise missiles on those countries' territory and put a demand to the other NATO states to unconditionally fulfill the bloc's decisions on this question and to ensure the realization of the long-term military program designed to last through 1995. A demand to all the bloc countries to continue the "position of strength" policy, a policy of direct confrontation in relations with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization, was also recorded at the Brussels session.

Discussion of the problem of achieving the NATO bloc's superiority over the Warsaw Pact organization in the sphere of conventional arms occupied an important place during the Brussels session. It is planned to resolve this task by equipping the troops with systems of new-generation conventional weapons, primarily with highly accurate long-range weapons and modern air defense facilities and means of radioelectronic struggle, as well as with promising management and communications systems.

Strictly speaking, these decisions are not new in principle. NATO's long-term military program adopted back in 1978 provided for the North Atlantic bloc to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states by the mid-nineties. But now it is planned to speed up the resolution of this task.

NATO is in a very great hurry to achieve superiority in all types of arms. It was for just this purpose that the North Atlantic bloc's military planning committee approved in May 1980 a long-term (4-year) plan for enhancing the combat potential of the armed forces of the bloc's European countries by means of the accelerated fulfillment of the measures of the long-term program, and -- in June 1983 -- a plan to develop the NATO countries' armed forces during the period 1985-1990. In accordance with these programs, the buildup of both nuclear forces and general-purpose forces was carried out in 1979-1983. In particular, as a result of the troops receiving new models of weapons and military hardware, as well as the modernization of the systems already in the arsenal, the total combat potential of the ground forces and tactical air force groupings of the bloc's armed forces in the European theaters of military operations increased 25 percent, in the opinion of foreign military specialists.

In the assessment of leaders of the NATO armed forces, the fire and strike power of the ground forces increased during the same period thanks to being saturated with the latest models of tanks, artillery, and antitank and air defense facilities. The total strength of the tank pool of the bloc's armed forces in the European theater of war increased appreciably during the 5-year period and now stands at approximately 17,000 units. In addition, approximately 1,500 American tanks and 6,500 tanks of the West European NATO countries are concentrated at depots in Europe. And a sizable number of the tanks are new ones, with enhanced combat potential: American M-1 Abrams, West German Leopard 2's, and British Challengers. Their combat potential is 50-100 percent greater than the potential of previous models.

The potential of the NATO countries' field artillery in terms of fire power was enhanced by increasing the amount of artillery, updating and modernizing the artillery pool, and adopting qualitatively new ammunition, including ammunition with enhanced strike power. Starting in 1980, the American ground forces began to receive multiple launch rocket systems [MLRS]. It is thought that one MLRS installation is equivalent in fire power to 3 or 4 batteries of 155 mm howitzers.

It is planned to achieve a further increase in the NATO ground forces' fire power by adding to the arsenal in the eighties reconnaissance and strike complexes of the Assault Breaker type, which are capable of detecting and hitting tank subunits at a depth of up to 200 km. The PLSS [Precision Location/Strike System] system is earmarked for effective reconnaissance and strikes against enemy targets equipped with radar stations and means of communication.

The constant influx of large quantities of new and more sophisticated weapons and military hardware into the NATO ground forces is accompanied by growth in the number of formations and units and improvement of their organizational structure. The number of armored (tank) divisions in Europe has increased from 19 to 22, and there is a continuing trend toward further growth in their numbers. The structure of a new, so-called "Division-86" of the ground forces has been elaborated. It is proposed that it will possess great offensive strike force and fire power and highly efficient means of struggle against tanks and aerial targets. It is thought that such a division will operate successfully under conditions of the use of weapons of mass destruction and means of radioelectronic struggle.

In planning its aggressive actions the NATO military leadership devotes great attention to the bloc's tactical aircraft. In accordance with the demands of the long-term program, the potential of tactical aircraft was enhanced in 1979-1983 chiefly by means of updating the aircraft pool and equipping combat aircraft with new onboard armament and ammunition with enhanced power. During the last 5-year period, new A-10, F-15, F-16, Alpha Jet, Tornado, and other aircraft entered the arsenal. In the assessment of foreign specialists, the quantitative and qualitative changes which have occurred in the makeup of the tactical aircraft of the combined NATO air forces in Europe have considerably enhanced their combat potential. There are already more than 3,500 tactical combat aircraft in the effective combat strength of the combined NATO armed forces in Europe. The aircraft pool is continuing to be built up. In 1984 the countries of the NATO Eurogroup alone plan to supply the troops with more than 300 of the latest aircraft and a large number of combat helicopters.

The general trend in the development of the NATO countries' naval forces is the further buildup of their combat potential as a result of commissioning new ships and aircraft of the navy, modernizing existing ones, and equipping them with the latest weapons systems. There are now approximately 1,300 combat ships in the NATO countries' regular navies alone. Their constant replenishment with new ships is continuing. Thus, the United States annually supplements its navy with more than 20 ships of modern classes.

The qualitative improvement of the armament and of the organizational and organic structure of formations and units of the NATO armed forces is accompanied by a search for the most optimum methods of utilizing their growing combat potential. This is reflected in the elaboration of new concepts and the revision of combat regulations and instructions. Plans are being drawn up for waging war in Europe using only conventional means of attack. Such a plan -- it is customary to consider American General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO combined armed forces in Europe, its author -- was approved by the NATO Military Planning Committee in December 1982. Its essence consists in creating military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states in conventional arms, as well as favorable conditions for conducting combat operations for the purpose of routing opposing armed forces in the initial period of a war without using nuclear weapons. The NATO military leadership reckons that at the very beginning of a war it will succeed simultaneously in hitting the Warsaw Pact countries' troops with fire weapons over the whole depth of their operational formation, including second echelons and reserves even before they are committed to battle.

But it should not be thought, however, that NATO has renounced the use of nuclear weapons in this connection. Irrespective of the war scenarios that have been developed, the NATO strategists envisage using nuclear weapons first. The same Gen Rogers, speaking in Washington in December 1983 to the members of the influential "Carnegie Endowment" organization, again reaffirmed that the first use of nuclear weapons will be a key principle in the NATO bloc's military doctrine, irrespective of progress in implementing programs to increase the combat strength of conventional forces.

Today, whatever the scenario for unleashing war -- be it with nuclear or conventional means -- NATO envisages waging combat on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries. This confrims yet again the aggressive and offensive nature of the U.S. and NATO block strategic doctrines, including the recently developed "air-land operation" concept. Its foundations are set forth in the new U.S. Army field manual FM 100-5 "Conducting Combat Operations."

This concept reflects the U.S. command's qualitatively new views on the content and nature of future combat operations taking account of the reequipping of the U.S. Armed Forces throughout the eighties with the latest types of weapons and military hardware.

An "air-land operation" is characterized by Western military specialists as a way of using formations and groupings of ground and air forces in combat with close collaboration between them. It is envisaged that its objectives will be achieved by firing on enemy groupings at a depth of up to 300 km, carrying out operational maneuvers, and conducting a series of interconnected operations (actions) and battles. It is thought that these operations will be most typical of the initial period of war in the European theaters of military operations where deeply echeloned tank and mechanized groupings are already deployed.

Naturally, the new offensive concept also requires a new material-technical base. This base is being created at an expedited rate. Now, in the view of U.S. strategists, it should not only be tactical aviation which strikes deep at the enemy's operational formation. This capability should also be available to the ground forces equipped with new high-accuracy conventional weapons systems -- reconnaissance-strike complexes, multiple rocket launcher systems, and cruise missiles armed with cluster warheads. These new conventional means are close to tactical nuclear weapons in terms of their destructive power.

Thus, both the "Rogers Plan" and the "air-land operation" are links in the single strategy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. It envisages the resolute use of military force as the main resource in the struggle to establish U.S. world domination. It is to achieve this end that the unchecked buildup not only of nuclear but also of conventional arms is underway. This creates a real threat to peace since by whatever means a new world war begins it will inevitably end in nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, this playing with fire that the United States and NATO are engaged in is nor simply an irresponsible activity, but, it should be stressed, an extremely dangerous one.

It is time that the U.S.-NATO military and political leadership realized that whatever they create and whatever means they elaborate for unleashing an aggressive war and conducting combat operations, the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies will be capable of a fitting response to any challenge. As the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, "...we will not permit the military equilibrium that has been achieved to be smashed." The USSR and its allies have everything necessary for this purpose.

U.S., FRANCE, UK HIT ON MISSILES, CHAD, FALKLANDS

LD181511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Now, as usual on Saturdays, your letters will be answered, comrades, by Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer.

[Tsvetov] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, describing our country's foreign policy, said in particular in his speech at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum that we do not require military superiority, we do not intend to dictate our own will to others, but we will not allow the military balance which has been achieved to be upset. With this quote from Comrade Chernenko's speech I want to begin my answer to (Yusuf Gubaydulovich Rybakov), from the village of (Adav) in the Tatar ASSR. It was the desire to upset the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and to achieve nuclear superiority over our country which prevailed in American policy with the coming to power of the Reagan administration in Washington. The United States is seeking nuclear superiority in order to gain the possibility of inflicing a first, so-called disarming, strike. The aim of such a strike is to put the opposing side completely out of action and not to allow it to make a retaliatory strike. Thus the answer to (Yusuf Gubaydulovich Rybakov's) question: Why does the American Government categorically refuse to follow the Soviet Union's example and undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, can be expressed in the following manner. The United States is not making such an undertaking so that it can try to score victory in a nuclear war by means of a nuclear first strike.

Now I will answer (Yusuf Gubaydulovich Rybakov's) second question. One of the most important elements in the plan to create for the United States the possibility of dealing a nuclear first strike is the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. These missiles only take 6-8 minutes' flying time to reach the main Soviet political and industrial centers. Thus even if one proceeds only from the American doctrine of a first, disarming, nuclear strike, it becomes clear that the United States from the very beginning did not want to reach an accord with the USSR at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. And when the United States undertook to seek to achieve at Geneva superiority over the USSR in medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe, there remained no doubt that continuing the talks was not only pointless but also harmful. The deployment of the new missiles would have been carried out behind the screen of the talks. The hope of the United States to achieve nuclear superiority over the USSR is illusory. At the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade Chernenko warned: Let no one remain in the slightest doubt that we will continue to be concerned with strengthening our country's defense capability so that we would have sufficient means to cool the hotheads of the bellicose adventurists. At the same time Comrade Chernenko stressed that the USSR will not deviate by a single step from the Leninist policy of peace, from the policy which is aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear world war.

(Igor Morskov), a tenth-grade pupil from Malakhovka in Moscow Oblast, and (Vera Semenovna Kukharenko), who lives in the town of Lysva in Perm Oblast, are interested in the situation in Chad. A struggle is continuing in this central African state between the forces of the Transitional National Unity Government, led by Goukouni Oueddei, and the forces of Hissein Habre, who is supported by the United States and France. The story of the present conflict is as follows. A civil war which had lasted for 12 years ended in 1979. The representatives of 11 Chad groupings formed a Transitional National Unity Government under the chairmanship of Goukouni Oueddei.

In March 1980, Hissein Habre, who held the post of minister of defense in that government, left the government and started an armed struggle against it. It was then that the American Central Intelligence Agency paid attention to Habre. He was needed as a pawn in the American adventure, which had two aims: The first was to deal a blow from the south to Libya, one of the main opponents to the United States in the Arab world; the second was -- by bringing Habre to power -- to create for American corporations the opportunity of grabbing Chad's main riches of oil and uranium. So the CIA began to supply abundant arms to Habre. The United States supplied Habre with arms worth a total of $10 billion, and it is with these arms that Habre is now fighting the Transitional National Unity Government.

France originally supported Goukouni Oueddei, the head of the Transitional Government. But when it saw that he intended to pursue an independent policy, France too put its stake on Habre. Oueddei is offering Habre talks in order to stop the internecine war and not to let the neocolonialists warm their hands on it, but of course the United States and France do not want such talks, and Habre, who is subservient to them, is continuing a policy which runs against the interests of the population of Chad and which creates tension in an extensive region of Africa.

And in conclusion, an answer to the letter from (Gabill Gelmanovich Abdulin), from the town of Troitsk in Chelyabinsk Oblast. He asks: How is the problem of the Falkland -- or Malvinas, as they are known in Latin America -- Islands being solved? Unfortunately this problem is still far from a just solution. President Alfonsin of Argentina as declared his readiness to begin a constructive dialogue with Britain on the return of the Falkland Islands to Argentina. Argentina intends to conduct this dialogue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. The only indispensible condition for opening talks, Alfonsin pointed out, is the immediate lifting of the war zone which has been arbitrarily introduced around the archipelago by Britain and the cessation of its militarization. Britain rejects the Argentine president's proposal. The Conservative Thatcher cabinet is thereby violating the UN resolution which calls for the decolonization of the Falkland Islands.

Why is it that the British Government, despite the country's complex economic position, agrees to enormous expenditure on maintaining its forces in the Falklands? The fact is that the archipelago is of great strategic significance. In the figurative expression of one British general, the Falkland Islands are a pistol aimed at the chest of Latin America. Bearing in mind the growth of revolutionary processes on the continent, imperialism is very keen to have such a pistol in its hands.

ISRAELI 'SHAMELESS IMPUDENCE' AT EEC TALKS

LD211945 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels February 21 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov.

Another round of talks between the European Economic Community and Israel has been marked by Tel Aviv's evident diktat, news analysts note commenting on its results. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of Israel who took part in the talks demanded that "little Europe" compel Spain to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Otherwise, Shamir threatened, "this will create for us a new, alarming situation as far as the EEC-Israel political cooperation on the Middle East is concerned."

According to today's broadcast of the local radio, even veteran foreign ministers of the "Ten" were stunned and enraged by Shamir's tone and proposition itself. It seems that in this case too, the Israeli premier's remarks were prompted by shameless impudence characteristic of a brazenfaced aggressor.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS SPEAKERS ASSAIL U.S. MOVES

LD211931 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The participants in the 40th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which is underway here, today started discussing the question of peoples' right to self-determination and its application with regard to the peoples which are under colonial or foreign rule or foreign occupation.

Speaking at the session, representatives of the GDR, Bulgaria, Nicaragua and a number of other countries denounced the attempts of the United States and some other NATO member-countries to impose upon the participants in the session the question "of Afghanistan and Kampuchea" so as to divert the commission from the discussion of the most pressing problems of the present. One of them is full and final eradication of the system of colonial oppression.

The representative of Nicaragua Edda Contreras said in her speech that it is exactly American imperialism which committed an armed aggression against Grenada, overthrew the legitimate government there and thereby grossly flouted the right of the Grenadian people to self-determination. Edda Contreras emphasised that independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua is now also gravely imperilled by the undeclared war which was unleashed against that country by imperialist and reactionary forces, above all U.S. imperialism. The aggressive militaristic course which is conducted by the U.S. Administration poses a great, and ever-growing threat to people's rights and their very existence, said in his speech deputy head of the USSR delegation D.V. Bykov. The Commission on Human Rights, he said, faces the principled question: If resolute rebuff is not given now to the aggressive arbitrary rule of the United States, none of the non-aligned states can feel secure, if its policy does not suit Washington.

BALKAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TALKS END IN ATHENS

LD191221 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Athens February 19 TASS -- Experts from Balkan countries have held their second meeting in the Greek capital on the issue of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Representatives of five Balkan states -- Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia -- took part.

A final communique streses that the meeting heard the views and proposals of the governments of the five countries on general problems of developing cooperation in the region (in the field of economy, transport, science and engineering, and communication). A preliminary exchange of views was held on questions of enhancing security and confidence in the Balkans, specifically on the "procedures designed to ensure the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone", and on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The proposals advanced at the meeting will be submitted for consideration to the governments of the participating countries which should then decide on the next meeting for their subsequent study.

U.S., USSR 'MUST' FIND 'COMMON DENOMINATOR'

LD192310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by international affairs observer Nikolay Shishlin -- announcer-read report]

[Text] Naturally, one of today's central questions is: What will be the future of Soviet-American relations? To give a definite answer to this question is for the moment still impossible. In any case, the assessments coming from the American side are not very encouraging, still not very hope-inspiring for us.

In the United States it is being said that Soviet-American relations may be bad, but both the USSR and the United States are becoming accustomed to that. Brezezinski, aide to former U.S. President Carter, asserts that for many long years to come Soviet-American relations will bear the stamp of animosity on the basis of competition. On the other hand, some self-styled optimists say that now the relations are so bad they simply couldn't get worse.

Thus, one needs to ask an additional question: Can there be a common denominator for Soviet and American interests at all? It must be said that such a common denominator not only can be found, it must be found. However, this is not a matter only for the Soviet Union. The USSR is ready for peaceful and good relations with the United States. However, the United States is required to show something more than mere words about readiness for dialogue with our country. Practical actions are required, something that would bring into Soviet-American relations an element of trust. Otherwise all words, even pleasant words that are spoken in Washington, must be dismissed as part of the pre-election campaign which is already in full swing in the United States.

STEPS NECESSARY FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS OUTLINED

LD202355 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] The Soviet Union remains faithful to its principled policy of promoting peace. It stands for honest talks with the United States and other Western countries designed to help bring the arms race to a stop, revive the relaxation process and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated quite clearly by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, in his speeches and talks with Western leaders.

In the current extremely strained international situation Konstantin Chernenko underlined: We say clearly the Soviet Union will go ahead with its policy of peace, a stable and just peace for all peoples, big and small. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party reaffirmed this country's readiness for talks; but for honest talks, as he put it, based on the principles of equality and equal security, having in mind first of all talks on reducing and limiting arms, promoting trust and relaxing international tension.

The Soviet leadership demonstrates the following approach. This country is not after a military supremacy. It has no intention of dictating its will to others; but it will not allow anyone to break the military parity that has already been achieved. In fact, the Soviet Union calls once again on the Western countries, the United States above all, to display a sober and realistic approach to international issues. This approach is extremely necessary, especially on the question of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Soviet-American relations, Konstantin Chernenko stated during his talks with Vice President George Bush, must be founded on the principles of equality and equal security, on the need to take into account the legitimate interests of each side and on non-interference on each other's domestic affairs. A display by the American side of a readiness to follow these principles, the Soviet leader said, would make it possible to get down to the business of improving relations between the two countries. Is Washington prepared to accept this approach? This especially applies to such an important problem as a reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

To this day, new American medium-range nuclear rockets remain in Western Europe. Their deployment made further talks on reducing nuclear arms on the European Continent impossible. During his talks with Western leaders, with leaders of West Germany and Italy in particular, Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand regarding the consequences that the deployment of American nuclear missiles will have. At the same time, he declared that the Soviet proposals for bringing down the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe remain in force.

So now everything depends on the stand Washington will take. Many other Soviet constructive proposals aimed at improving the international situation also await positive reactions from the United States and other NATO countries. For example, if the United States decided to take up itself, as the Soviet Union has already done, a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms, this could improve the international situation considerably. And if the NATO countries supported the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to sign an international agreement on not using military force in general, that, too, could be regarded as a major confidence-building measure.

However, these Soviet initiatives, submitted to the Stockholm conference, have so far received no definite response from the United States and its allies. In short, never before have concrete moves in the direction of a search for mutually acceptable agreements on promoting world peace been needed as much as they are needed now. Reaffirming its devotion to the policy of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union is prepared to make such moves. As the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, declared, the Soviet Union will be cooperating in full measure with all countries that are prepared to help by practical deeds to ease world tensions and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. In other words, the Soviet Union would be prepared to cooperate with all who would genuinely be working towards the promotion of peace and not towards the preparation of war. This was emphasized by the Soviet leader in his speech in Moscow on 13 February.

U.S. REPORTAGE ON BUSH-CHERNENKO MEETING CITED

LD180514 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2002 GMT 17 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program: Video talk by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Fully recognizing its responsibility to the peoples for the preservation and consolidation of peace, the Soviet Union is conducting a consistent and purposeful struggle for peace and international security to curb the armaments race and to remove the threat of nuclear war. This thought runs through the comments that have been carried today in foreign newspapers and in television and radio news bulletins, which continue to comment on the results of the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the plenum and at the mourning meeting in Red Square.

Reporting the meeting between Comrade Chernenko and U.S. Vice President Bush, the American press notes that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted the need to build Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality, equal security, mutual consideration for the legitimate interests of both states, and non-interference in each other's affairs.

U.S., FOREIGN MEDIA CITED ON CHERNENKO REMARKS

PM172029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Consistent, Firm, and Principled Line"]

[Text] 16 Feb -- Reports are still coming in from all corners of the world on the results of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and at the Red Square funeral meeting. Emphasis is placed on the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything in the present complex and extremely tense international situation in order to safeguard and strengthen peace and protect mankind from the threat of nuclear war. Eminent politicians and public figures in various countries and the press note that the USSR, while consistently advocating the peaceful solution of all disputed international problems and the expansion and deeping of mutual advantageous cooperation, is at the same time resolutely rebuffing the imperialist forces' attempts to upset the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium in the world.

The Soviet Union has clearly and precisely affirmed the continuity and constructive nature of its foreign policy, whose core is the strengthening of peace and the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, the CSSR's RUDE PRAVO writes. This truly peace-loving policy corresponds with the aspirations of all people on the planet.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and K.U. Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are the main subject of leading U.S. press organs. The U.S. mass news media stress that the Soviet Union has speedily concluded the period of organizational changes at the top level of party leadership, ensuring continuity in foreign and domestic policy. The press notes that the U.S. Administration circles had expected K.U. Chernenko's election to the leading position in the CPSU in view of the prominent position he has occupied for many years in the party leadership and his vast experience in organizational and theoretical work.

K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech has drawn considerable attention in the U.S. press. The mass news media stress that, with its orientation and tone, this speech is proof of total continuity in the course of the Soviet Union's party and state leadership both in domestic affairs and in foreign policy. A number of newspapers focus their attention on the fact that the plenum speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary contains a call for further improvement in economic management and for the imposition of order and discipline in everything. The press organs write in this connection that this trend coincides with the course followed under Yu. V. Andropov's leadership.

Commenting extensively on the portion of K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech concerning foreign policy, the U.S. press notes that it reaffirms the USSR's principled line in relations with the West, including the United States. It is particularly emphasized that the Soviet Union's adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries is accompanied by Moscow's determination to further strengthen the country's defense capability and its striving to maintain the military equilibrium.

A number of press organs note that the plenum spoke in a firm tone about current policy in international affairs. An the same time, the commentaries point out the considered nature of the speech and the fact that it contains no sharp polemical statements regarding the United States or other Western countries.

The U.S. press cites the statement by U.S. Vice President G. Bush about his meeting with K.U. Chernenko in Moscow. Special emphasis is placed on the words that the conversation with the Soviet leader was meaningful, calm in tone [spokoynyy po tonu], and frank. During the conversation, G. Bush declared, there was a common conclusion about the need to place Soviet-U.S. relations on a more constructive path.

The State Department has reacted to K.U. Chernenko's speech in a statement which says: Washington acclaims the support for the principle of solving international problems by way of talks, expressed in the Soviet leader's speech.

Nonetheless, the authors of many articles in the bourgeois press, continuing the previous line of whipping up international tension, repeat the Reagan administration's stock phrases about the need to "rely on strength" in relations with the Soviet Union.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, declared that the USSR will continue its policy of peace -- a lasting peace which is just for all peoples. He called on the West for honest talks on the basis of equality and identical security. At the same time, the Soviet leader stressed that the Soviet Union will not allow the existing military equilibrium to be upset and will strengthen its defense capability. He affirmed Moscow's principled position regarding the consequences of the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

FULBRIGHT CITED ON U.S., USSR NEED TO COOPERATE

LD201955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Druzhinin report]

[Text] Continuing to familiarize themselves with the speech of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Americans focus attention especially upon the section of the speech that deals with Soviet Union's relations with capitalist countries. This is understandable. Many people here are worried about the future shape of the Soviet-American relations in the tense situation which currently exists in the world. Comrade Chernenko's speech offers an exhaustive elucidation of the Soviet position. The USSR has no need for military superiority, but neither will it permit violations of the military balance which has now been attained. These words of Comrade Chernenko found their way onto the pages of all American papers.

William Fulbright, the prominent politician who for a long time occupied the post of chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, is among those people in America who are aware that there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

This is how he put his impressions of Comrade Chernenko's speech: [Begin recording of Fulbright in English with simultaneous translation] It is necessary to cooperate. The arms race must be stopped. It leads to competition in creating more and more new types of weapons. This is what the Soviet Union has always strived for, and I can only agree with the statements of its leadership. I am confident that it will pursue the policy of peaceful coexistence in the future, as well. [end Fulbright recording] Thus, the Soviet Union has again shown its love of peace, its consistency and its constructive approach to the most important international problems, including Soviet-American relations. It is precisely in this way that soberminded Americans appraised the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPAN TECHNOLOGY SET FOR U.S. SPACE WEAPONRY

LD211733 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 21 TASS -- (TASS correspondent V. Golovnin): Tokyo is prepared to provide for the Pentagon any Japanese technology for the creation of space weaponry. Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said this in the budgetary commission of the lower chamber of the parliament. Answering questions from deputies he asserted contrary to obvious facts that the "orbital anti-missile system" now developed in the USA allegedly has a defensive character and is an instrument of peace. These assertions contradict the opinion of many specialists who believe, as the newspaper YOMIURI writes, that this system is meant for performing offensive functions and has the aim of changing cardinally the balance of military forces in the world in favor of the USA.

As the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports today, director of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration James Beggs will visit Japan on March 11-13 in order to discuss with the Nakasone government the questions of Tokyo's concrete participation in the sinister plans of the militarization of outer space. Earlier the Cabinet of ministers of Japan agreed in principle to join in the development and construction of a major U.S. orbital complex which is to become the key element in Washington's program of preparation of "star wars". Tokyo, specifically, intends to allocate about 30[illegible] billion yen and to provide for the United States the latest know-how to create a manned module of this base of Pentagon in near-earth space. According to the newspaper YOMIURI Washington also intends to use widely the latest achievements of its Far Eastern ally in the sphere of laser and optical systems in the development of space weaponry. The involvement of the Nakasone Cabinet in such plans of the Reagan administration grossly contradicts the peaceful provisions of Japan's Constitution and parliament's decisions. Parliament earlier had adopted a resolution that bound the Cabinet of Ministers to conduct space exploration in peaceful purposes only.

Japan Hit as 'Accomplice'

LD211637 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 21 Feb 84

["Acting as an Accomplice" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japan's readiness to share with the United States any new technology for the creation of outer space weapons, which was stated on Monday by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at one of the parliamentary commissions, is fresh evidence of the fact in what direction the American-Japanese military partnership, dangerous to the cause of peace, develops. This shows that Japan's powerful scientific-technical potential is increasingly placed at the service of the Pentagon's military machinery. The question of sharing with the United States the latest technology by Japan was high on the agenda of a number of American-Japanese talks, including at the summit level. Washington was pressing ahead for the attainment of its aim. Japan has given official consent to share new technology with the USA. But in order to conceal that such a consent runs counter to the Japanese laws banning arms exports, Tokyo pretended that the point at issue was only non-military technology.

The increasing trend towards lending the Japanese-American relations a NATO-style character under the present Nakasone Cabinet was accompanied with a further pressure on the part of Washington, which demanded that Tokyo throw away all reservations.

In Washington's eyes, the newspaper MAINICHI wrote in this connection, Japan's renunciation of its present "pacifistic" stand, in the opinion of the USA, in the fields of arms export would be an important step towards turning Japan into a full-fledged ally of the USA, following the pattern of the NATO countries.

As a result, the Japanese authorities have, as a matter of fact, given up the "three principles" of renunciation, which were once officially proclaimed, of the export of military technology and granting it to its American ally. Pentagon shows much interest in many Japanese technological novelties, in which Japan has by far outstripped the United States, and which can be widely used in creating new weapons systems.

It is not fortuitous that Japan has been chosen by the Pentagon as one of the first "allied powers", which were to be drawn into participation in developing a major "orbital complex", whose creation was announced by President Reagan in his recent State of the Union address. The Japanese Government is reported to have already given this its consent in principle and appropriate nearly 300,000 million yen as its first donation. And now the Japanese minister declares that his country will also share its advanced technology for this complex, designed to perform offensive functions and aimed at ensuring military superiority for the United States. It is apt to recall that the Japanese Parliament adopted a resolution saying that outer space research shall be carried out only for peaceful purposes. Japan's present-day Constitution bans the country's participation in any militaristic actions. By getting involved ever more deeply into military preparations of its American ally, the Japanese authorities thus disregard these laws and rules.

JAPAN ECONOMIST VIEWS BENEFITS OF USSR TRADE

PM211423 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Zatsepin dispatch: "In Both Countries' Interests"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The strengthening and development of Japanese-Soviet relations satisfy both countries' vital interests and serve as a sound basis for establishing broad good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR, Kazuo Ogawa, well-known Japanese economist and professor at Tokyo University, writes in the book "Foreign Trade: USSR and Japan."

Japanese-Soviet economic relations have a long history. The Soviet Union supplies Japan with essential raw materials and goods and Japan exports machinery and equipment to the USSR. Both sides receive considerable benefit thanks to bilateral trade, the academic writes. Japanese business circles have repeatedly pointed out the importance of further developing trading and economic ties with the Soviet Union, which is a leading industrial power. In 1983, when the Japanese steel industry was going through a deep depression, the Soviet Union made major purchases of large-diameter pipes. The introduction of so-called "economic sanctions" by the U.S. Administration, which the Japanese Government also espoused under Washington pressure, could not fail to have an adverse effect on trade and economic relations between Japan and the USSR. According to rough estimates alone, the book says, Japanese industrialists have lost 14 major contracts.

EEC-JAPAN TALKS AIM TO BALANCE TRADE 'TILT'

LD160736 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA comments on talks that have begun in Tokyo between Japan and the European Economic Community.

"The Common Market countries," the commentary says, "once again are placing the same urgent problem before their Far Eastern competitor: How to rectify the chronic tilt in the trade balance in Japan's favour? It is little to say that the foreign-trade deficit of 'the ten' in this direction exceeded 12,000 million dollars last year. The figure topped the cost of the EEC's entire export to the land of the rising sun."

"It is increasingly difficult for the Common Market to resist the Asian competitor," the commentary points out. "Firstly, because Japan unceasingly perfects its export pattern. In the sixties the products of metallurgy and shipbuilding were the basis of export whereas in the seventies household electrical appliances and cars served as such. And in the eighties the emphasis shifts to science-intensive products -- micro-electronic computers and industrial robots. Secondly, the forms of Japanese economic expansion change, too. At one time Tokyo did not allow private firms to export capital whereas now it, on the contrary, encourages such investments. Japan's direct capital investments abroad which by the beginning of the seventies ran at slightly more than 3,000 million dollars have now exceed 40,000 million dollars".

"At first," PRAVDA goes on, "Japanese entrepreneurs invested capital predominantly in developing countries so as to reliably meet their requirements for raw materials and to use cheaper work hands. At present, however, taking into account the West European and U.S. competitors' discontent over the Japanese export balance of trade, they moved on to founding branches abroad and mixed companies in developed states. That proved a convenient way to circumvent barriers in the path of Japanese commodities. As soon as, for example, the Common Market established quotas for the import of Japanese colour TV sets, when branches of the 'Sony' and 'Matsushita' firms set up their manufacture in Western Europe. Recently the firm 'Nissan' concluded the biggest deal in the history of Anglo-Japanese economic relations. Under the contract an auto assembly plant, the first one in EEC countries and fully owned by Japan, will be built in Britain."

"The same principles of the 'freedom of commerce' which at one time helped European powers shamelessly to plunder their overseas possessions now make them defenceless in the face of the onslaught by the stronger competitor", the commentary says in conclusion.

INDIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES MOSCOW'S PROMYSLOV

LD172114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Today Zail Singh, the president of India, received in the presidential palace a delegation from the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee headed by Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee. The delegation is in Delhi at the invitation of the mayor of the Indian capital. The Indian president asked that greetings and warmest wishes be passed on to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the other Soviet leaders. He stressed that Indian-Soviet friendship serves the cause of peace and stability on the planet.

U.S.-PAKISTAN'MILITARISTIC ACTIVITY' DEPLORED

Indian Officials' 'Anxiety'

LD201326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] According to a report from New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed the country's population with a call to step up vigilance in the face of the threat to India from U.S. militaristic intrigues in the region, and attempts to obtain a bridgehead for aggression in southern Asia. Yevgeniy Kachanov comments on this report:

The Indian leader's anxiety in connection with the latest development of events in the region is quite natural. We cannot ignore changes in the situation on our borders, Venkataraman, Indiana minister of defense, said. First and foremost, we meant the mass supplies of some of the newest U.S. armaments to Pakistan, including F-16 fighter-bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. We add that with Washington's active support Pakistan has initiated military preparations on an unprecedented scale along the line of control separating the northern part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, which is occupied by Pakistan, from India. The Bombay weekly BLITZ reported that at present 15 infantry and 2 armored divisions, 3 artillery brigades and 15 air defense battalions are assembled in this region. In toto they number more than 350,000 soldiers and officers. A ramified network of fortifications and military roads have already been set up there and more than 20 aerodromes and air strips have been built, including some for the F-16's already mentioned.

Also, it must be said that even now this entire military machine is by no means standing idle. Practically every day reports come in about open armed provocations on the line of control from the Pakistani side. In recent weeks there has been a marked increase in the frequency of occurrences of espionage and subversive groups, the main task of which is to destabilize the situation in border regions, being sent into Indian territory.

The militaristic activity of Washington and Islamabad in the South Asian region is being supported by feverish diplomatic activity. As has become known, in the near future an official proposal about the creation of a new military-political alliance is to be put forward, which is to include Pakistan and certain conservative Arab regimes of the Persian Gulf zone as members. No one doubts that the true leader of this bloc will be the United States, which has already declared the Persian Gulf and adjacent vast areas of the Indian Ocean a zone of its vitally important interests.

Hence it becomes clear that the military preparations of the United States and Pakistan represent a serious threat to the security of all countries of the region, whose independent foreign policy course is causing displeasure for the White House.

'Continuous' Aid to Pakistan

LD211135 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi February 21 TASS -- A high-level delegation of U.S. Congressmen headed by John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who gained notoriety by his ultra-reactionary views, paid a visit to Pakistan. The overseas visitors held talks with Pakistani leaders and discussed issues pertaining to expanding arms shipments to Islamabad, the UNI [United News of India] news agency reported.

The local press indicates that Pakistan has already been turned into the world's largest beneficiary of U.S. military aid. Combat aircraft, helicopters, tanks, artillery pieces and warships flow in a continuous stream to that country. The Reagan administration has substantially widened the list of armaments which was stipulated by the two countries' military and economic deal worth 3,200 million dollars.

The U.S. Administration has already agreed to supply to its partner such sophisticated weaponry as "Harpoon" cruise missiles and "Vulcan" antiaircraft self-propelled units, and does not object to selling "Mohawk" reconnaisance aircraft to Islamabad. Instead of 40 "F-6" fighter bombers, as was originally planned, Washington will supply 100 such aircraft.

In exchange Islamabad has virtually turned the country into the Pentagon's aggressive spring-board, according to press reports, the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" intends to use the ports in Karachi and Gwadar, and the U.S. airforce will be based at Pakistani airfields in the event of "contingencies" in the Persian Gulf. This was sanctioned by Ziaul Haq personally. The regime's army is also planned to be involved in joint operations with U.S. forces. Two Pakistani divisions have already been undergoing special training now within the framework of this plan.

Such developments, as Indian leaders repeatedly stressed, jeopardize peace in the region. The Washington-Islamabad military axis emerges as a serious destabilizing factor in Asia and is spearheaded against the peoples of the continent, the weekly BLITZ writes.

Military 'Reconnaissance' Set

PM211031 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Feb 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Secret Agreement"]

[Text] Delhi, 18 Feb -- The United States is turning Pakistan into a base for carrying out electronic surveillance of the states of South and Southwest Asia. The NATIONAL HERALD, a newspaper close to Indian Government circles, reports that a secret agreement has been concluded between Washington and Islamabad which envisages the extensive use of Pakistani military air bases by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft. In exchange for this, in the newspaper's words, the United States has promised to "share" with the military regime information of interest to it. Under the terms of the new deal, the NATIONAL HERALD reports, the Pentagon will be able to station its SR-71 strategic reconnaissance aircraft at Pakistani air bases.

DRA'S ZIRAY CITES CHERNENKO'S AID PROMISE

LD182313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] The speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is receiving a wide response throughout the world. This is what our correspondent in Kabul was told by Saleh Muhammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

[Begin Ziray recording in Dari with superimposed translation] In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, again confirmed the desire of the Soviet state to support peoples who have embarked upon a path of independent development, says Saleh Muhammad Ziray. This statement by the Soviet leader is received in Afghanistan with great approval. In the Soviet Union, they have always had an attitude of understanding towards the difficulties experienced by the Afghan people, as is indicated by the history of Soviet-Afghan relations over many years. During the meeting between Comrade Chernenko and our leader, Babrak Karmal, concludes Saleh Muhammad Ziray, it was again mentioned that the Soviet Union will continue to give all around assistance to Afghanistan in the development of its economy and culture, and in the struggle against armed and other forms of imperialist interference from outside.

BAKHTAR HITS BBC 'FABRICATIONS' ON FRENCH DOCTORS

PM211459 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Commentary"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Feb -- BAKHTAR has issued a commentary exposing the provocative fabrications of three anonymous French "doctors" belonging to a so-called international medical aid organization regarding the situation in Afghanistan which have been transmitted by the BBC. This organization, BAKHTAR observes, recruits mercenaries and sends them illegally into Afghanistan to gather espionage information for Western secret services.

The latest fabrication is aimed at justifying the undeclared war which the United States and its partners, including Britain, are waging against sovereign Afghanistan and at covering up the crimes perpetrated on Afghan soil by the counterrevolutionary gangs, BAKHTAR writes.

Using threats and violence and bandits are driving the country's inhabitants out of their homes and killing or forcing into exile those who resist. Wherever defeats are inflicted on the bandits, the people are returning to a peaceful life.

U.S. CIA STEPPING UP 'INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

LD171002 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 17 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is stepping up its subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan using for the purpose the services of even such an odious publication as is the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, which is openly engaged in recruitment of mercenaries in the United States.

According to NEWSWEEK, the publisher of this journal Robert Brown, a retired colonel, who maintains close relations with the CIA, the U.S. espionage agency, makes regular use of the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE as a screen for arranging its unsavory affairs.

This time the journal has announced with pomp in its latest issue the establishment of the so-called "Fund of Afghan Freedom Fighters". Transparent behind this demagogy, however, are the true goals of the publishers and their Washington benefactors. The money from the fund will be transferred directly to ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolution. In other words, what is at issue is the United States' direct support of bandits who found shelter in Pakistan and conduct armed raids into the territory of the DRA for subversive and terrorist actions.

Local observers stress that the establishment of the new anti-Afghan fund graphically illustrates that in actual fact Washington intensifies interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country in an effort to overthrow by force its legitimate government. The CIA annually spends around 100 million dollars to supply Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings with weapons and ammunition. The U.S. special services used the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE to organise the recruitment and dispatch of mercenaries from Western countries to Pakistan, who not only train the bandits but also make raids jointly with them deep into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN MILITARY SITUATION EXAMINED

Dushmans' 'Bloody Hands' Cited

PM161517 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 15 February 1984 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word Kabul-Moscow dispatch entitled "With Rifles, Without Yashmaks" by Lyudmila Shchepakhina. After describing the "strict curfew" in Kabul, Shchepakhina gives an account of her journey to Mesrabad in northern Afghanistan about which she quotes prominent Afghans, as follows:

"'We have only one friendly border -- in the north -- with the Soviet Union.' Comrade Nur Ahmed Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, said in conversation with us, and added: 'For us, the Soviet land is like a mother...'

"'Without the Soviet Union's friendly assistance, the Afghan people would be on the brink of losing their statehood,' Comrade Babrak Karmal has repeatedly stressed."

Shchepakhina stresses the role of the women of Mesrabad who have formed the "first and only women's combat detachment" in defense of the April revolution in the DRA. Shchepakhina notes that the husbands of some of the women have "gone over to the Dushmans" and are "now class enemies," and emphasizes that the "PDPA is doing tireless work to unite all the patriotic forces to create an atmosphere of peace and labor and to establish the democratic foundations of society."

Continuing her journey in the DRA, Shchepakhina describes conditions in (Dekh-Saba) District where "many gangs of renegades" are trying to damage the "harmonious creative life" of the region. Shchepakhina quotes a Captain (Malang), described as a "former ringleader of a gang who voluntarily went over to the side of people's power" and managed to "persuade several hundred other enemies" of the DRA to accept the "new life" under the present regime. "The country's government has shown the greatest humanity toward those people who had been deceived or had deceived themselves."

Shchepakhina quotes (Abdaul Khadi), former leader of a Dushman gang which has reportedly defected enbloc to the DRA side. (Khadi) emphasizes that the former gang's military operations were directed from Peshawar and that is chiefs included Afghans in addition to "foreigners." Without naming the foreigners in question in the body of item, (although the article contains two photographs captioned "The CIA Is Adopting Islam"), Shchepakhina notes that "big dollars" are falling into the "Dushmans' bloody hands."

'Gang' Liquidated; Arms Seized

PM171605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Gang Liquidated"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Feb -- A gang of thugs has been liquidated as a result of a successful operation in the Afghan province of Parvan. Over 30 firearms of various types were seized, along with a large quantity of cartridges and 250 kg of explosives.

'Bandits' Killed, Captured

LD181454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Feb 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Korshonov]

[Text] Afghan Army detachments have scored a major new success in the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs. Quoting Afghan radio, an AFP correspondent has reported from Kabul that 500 bandits have been killed and almost 1,000 others have been captured as a result of operations in several provinces of the country. The agency says that this has had a demoralizing effect on the bandits, who are operating in Kunduz, Badakhshan, and a number of other provinces. Afghan forces have also seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

AMNESTIED AFGHAN DESERTER BACK IN DRA ARMY

PM211450 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 February 1984 morning edition carries on page 5 a 600-word Kabul dispatch entitled from own correspondent G. Ustinov entitled "A Lasting Impression."

The author describes an incident which occurred in an Afghan People's Army division based in Herat which had fought the enemy "courageously and reliably." He notes that "over the past 6 months it carried out 105 battles, operations, and raids to rid districts and villages of counterrevolutionary rabble, killed 1,650 bandits, taken 700 prisoner, and captured numerous arms caches and stores. The situation in this troubled province began to stabilize." A lieutenant in this division clashed with his commander and was threatened with disciplinary action. He deserted, taking with him one soldier and eight submachineguns, in the attention of joining "bandit ringleader" (Sufi Abdulla). However, the latter had surrendered under the decree on amnesty whereby "all who voluntarily lay down their arms and give themselves up are pardoned." Ustinov describes how the lieutenant too was persuaded to take advantage of the amnesty decree, like "thousands" of others, "both sworn enemies of the republic and confused people." The lieutenant he concludes, "was given a chance to expiate his guilt and is back in the army. Only now he is not so hotheaded but has become more disciplined, more attentive, and more serious."

DRA CIVIL DEFENSE DETACHMENTS' ROLE REPORTED

PM161531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Repulsing Reaction's Intrigues"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Feb -- Dusk is falling over Kabul, an ordinary working day is coming to an end. But many Kabul citizens are remaining at their enterprises and institutions. With weapons in hand they are protecting the city's industrial enterprises, institutions, and hospitals and patrolling its streets.

These people are members of volunteer civil defense detachments. The situation demands increased vigilance -- the intrigues of counterrevolutionary forces relying on imperialist power support do not cease.

Responding to the appeal of the PDPA and the revolutionary government, the populations of cities and villages are actively assisting state organs and the Armed Forces in safeguarding order and security. Detachments for defending the revolution are being set up everywhere. As the KABUL NEW TIMES reports, over 600 volunteers have recently joined detachments of this kind in Helmand Province alone.

A civil defense detachment was formed recently by the inhabitants of (Pushtibagkh) village in Balkh Province. "We have decided to defend our homes and the April Revolution's gains against bandit raids by imperialism's hirelings," (Gulyam Sakkhi), a member of the detachment, said.

Civil defense detachments are making a great contribution to the cause of combating counterrevolution. As the press reports, they recently helped to rout gangs that had been terrorizing the population in a number of areas in Herat, Nangarhar, and Takhar Provinces. A large quantity of West European-made weapons have been captured from the gangs as well as documents irrefutably proving their links with ringleaders of the counterrevolution entrenched across the border.

ILICHEV, PRK FOREIGN MINISTER TALK IN MOSCOW

BK180648 Phnom Penk SPK in French 0455 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Feb (SPK) -- PRK Foreign Minister Hu Sen held talks in Moscow on 16 February with Leonid Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR. The meeting, which took place during the stopover in Moscow of the Kampuchean chief diplomat on his way to visit a number of countries, was held in a friendly atmosphere.

SIHANOUK TOUR 'MISINFORMING' WORLD ABOUT PRK

LD212157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Feb 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Norodom Sihanouk, president of the so-called Coalition Government of Khmer reactionaries, continues his tour around ASEAN countries. Stanislav Blazhenkov, international affairs journalist, talks about the aims of this trip.

[Begin Blazhenkov recording] The leader of the coalition, put together in June 1982 under Washington pressure, embarked on this latest trip round the ASEAN capitals not only with the aim of obtaining further handouts. As the Lao paper PASASON notes, the trip aims to whip up in the Western media a campaign of misinforming world public opinion regarding the true state of affairs in People's Kampuchea.

It is not by chance that Sihanouk's arrival in Jakarta coincides with the emergence of reports in the Western press about new military operations by remnants of Pol Pot's army and units of other Khmer reactionaries, supposedly on Kampuchean territory. Trying to present such convenient claims as being true, thus justifying the need for obtaining further financial and military aid, the activists from the Coalition Government of the Khmer reaction circulated a rumor that on 27 January its troops attacked the town of Siem Reap on the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, this duck did not fly very far. The NHAN DAN newspaper in Vietnam printed the evidence of an eyewitness who visited Seim Reap: The director of a Western tourist agency (Taggener) told the AFP in Bangkok that in Reap he saw no trace of fighting, despite the Pol Potish claims that allegedly they have captured this town.

The so-called Coalition Government has no territory. Its subjects are camped in the border areas of Thailand, along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These camps would cease to exist were it not for aid from the United States and the reactionary forces trying to exacerbate the situation in the region.

Sihanouk's trip round ASEAN countries was undertaken at the moment when there is wide resonance there from the proposals of the eighth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, who expressed readiness to consider any form of dialogue between ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina. We shall carefully study the proposals made, said Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Kusumaatmaja, chairman of the ASEAN Permanent Committee. The common concert about preserving lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which was indicated by spokesmen for the three Indochina countries, creates favorable conditions for solving the problems of the region with a view to the long-term interests of the peoples there.

USSR BACKS INDOCHINA-ASEAN DIALOGUE, AGREEMENTS

LD212049 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Speaking recently at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the party's General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko noted that the success of the work to preserve and strengthen peace to a great extent depends on how much will the socialist countries be able to influence the international arena -- how active, purposeful, and agreed will their actions be. Our country, Konstantin Chernenko stressed, is vitally interested in peace. On behalf of this objective, we will strive to expand our cooperation with all the countries of socialism. As our commentator Ella Zhukova writes, this statement provides the key to understanding the motives of Soviet foreign policy. Our course is the same. Like a compass needle, it points to one and the same direction all the time. Its objective is peace and the security of all nations.

All this allows one to understand properly the role that the Soviet Union is playing in Southeast Asia. In this part of the world, our country is acting closely in unison with its allies, the countries of Indochina. They are an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The origin of this outpost is explained by all the logic of the liberation struggle of the peoples. The strengthening of the positions of socialism in this region of Asia constitutes a positive factor of international life -- a factor that favorably affects the destinies of peace.

More and more people are recognizing this, and it is expressed also in the active contribution that the countries of Indochina are making to the Nonaligned Movement. The participants in this movement, at their Delhi summit meeting, positively assessed the role that these countries are playing in the life of Asia, and this has also been expressed in the recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India.

The countries of Indochina are also coming out for the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, and this can be achieved only through joint efforts. This is why Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea want a dialogue with the ASEAN member countries, for this could lead to the establishment of good-neighborly relations between the two groups of countries. For its part, the Soviet Union has invariably backed the tendencies in this direction. A number of important steps have been taken along this path. But many problems still await their resolution. Why is this? Because many useful initiatives taken in this direction unfortunately are meeting with opposition on the part of definite Western circles, these same circles which are tirelessly sowing discord and enmity among the peoples of Southeast Asia. With this aim in view, these circles continuously raise the nonsensical so-called Kampuchean problem. With this they aim at killing two birds with one stone. These external forces want to obstruct the Kampuchean people from renovating their native land, from building a new life. For some reason, they believe that Kampuchea cannot live without such bankrupt personalities as Pol Pot, and they continue to thrust him onto the Kampuchean people.

The objective of these intrigues is apparent: to obstruct the normalization of contacts between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, and to provoke clashes between them. Because of these efforts, tension is growing along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and this tension is needed only by those imperialist circles who want to subject the ASEAN member nations to their influence. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea rightly consider that all the difficulties that darken their relations with the ASEAN countries can be overcome. Existing problems can be resolved with account taken of the interests of both sides at the negotiating table.

Recently, representatives of the three Indochina states at their meeting in Vientiane once again called on the ASEAN countries to start a dialogue which, as they noted, could be held both on a multilateral and bilateral basis. They advanced a set of measures aimed at improving the climate in Southeast Asia as a whole, including the pullout of all foreign forces from the region. In the Soviet Union, the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries of Indochina are highly assessed, and it is believed that they represent good preconditions for creating an atmosphere of peace in Southeast Asia.

At a meeting recently held in the Moscow Kremlin between the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Konstantin Chernenko and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, it was stressed that the Soviet Union and Vietnam consider it to be their duty consistently to continue their fight to strengthen peace and the security of nations. Konstantin Chernenko and Truong Chinh stressed the importance of the efforts to strengthen good-neighborly relations and cooperation on the Asian Continent, to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. This agreed course of the socialist countries accords with the vital interests of all without exception peoples of the region. It is the only sensible alternative line to the aggravation of tensions and confrontation being foisted by external forces.

BRIEFS

KAPITSA, UN OFFICIAL -- Moscow February 20 TASS -- Today, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kapitsa received the U.N. secretary general's special representative on coordination of the humanitarian assistance to Kampuchea Robert Jackson who stayed in Moscow at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 20 Feb 84 LD]

U.S. 'IGNORES' RSA HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD161058 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

"The champions of human rights" in Washington have not seen the flouting of elementary civil rights and liberties in...[TASS ellipses] the racist Republic of South Africa. Moreover, they are firmly convinced that the state of affairs in the sphere of "democracy" in the state of apartheid considerably improved. Paradoxical as it is, but exactly such conclusions are contained in a report of the U.S. State Department on the state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in 1983.

The authors of that most hypocritical "document" obviously ignore the crying fact that the 25 million Africans in the Republic of South Africa have been deprived of the right to vote. In their opinion, "free and fair" elections are held in the country. They are unwilling to take into account the brutal police repressions on the part of the authorities with regard to thousands of patriots fighting for freedom and equality.

Washington's "champions of liberties" particularly praised the farce, being staged by the Pretoria rulers, the farce of the so-called "constitutional reforms" aimed at perpetuating the apartheid system. The "reforms" admit to South Africa's Parliament separate representatives of Metis and Asians. The reforms fully ignore the interests of the Africans. Despite that, the State Department views the notorious "innovations", as "departure from the policy of separate development of races".

As is believed by local observers, there is an explanation to such "well-wishing attitude" on the part of the U.S. Administration. Having proclaimed the Pretoria regime as its friend and ally, Washington now tries to conceal from the public the facts of monstrous flouting by the South African authorities of human rights and thereby justify invigoration of military-economic cooperation with them. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the total volume of investments of the United States in the Republic of South Africa reached 14,600 million dollars. The 250 biggest American companies have their subsidiaries in the state of apartheid. Pretoria, which commits aggressions against independent states of that region, plays the role of American gendarme in the south of Africa.

RSA PULLOUT FROM ANGOLA ANOTHER U.S. 'BLUFF'

LD190818 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 19 Feb 84

["Namibian issue: Another Deception" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

The Untied States Administration's attempts to imitate some diplomatic activity in the handling of the Namibian issue and publicise its involvement in the alleged "pullout" of South African occupation troops from Angola are assessed by the press in independent African countries as mere propaganda.

Washington has more than enough reasons for patching up its African or rather, anti-African policy. The "Contact Group" of Western countries with the help of which Washington sought without much success to resolve the Namibian problem in neo-colonialist style has effectively disintegrated.

Terrorist UNITA gangs, the main tool of the Central Intelligence Agency in fighting the progressive Angolan Government, have suffered a string of devastating defeats from the People's Army of Angola. The situation in Namibia is unfolding in favour of SWAPO. Summing up the developments, they at the White House have realized: There are no "successes", nor any are forthcoming, with the help of which they could justify the United States' "constructive engagement" policy with South Africa or, rather, the Reagan administration's amicable ties with the racists.

Assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has been sent on an urgent mission to South Africa. This being done in order to convince the American voters, with the election campaign in the United States starting, that the administration is introducing something "new" and "positive" to its African policy. Simultaneously, the White House sent a secret order to the Department of State: to advance initiatives creating the impression that the United States were making great concessions on the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435. A copy of the order, which came into possession of AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine, makes it clear that the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, timed to coincide with Crocker's visit, is another bluff undertaken jointly by Washington and Pretoria.

The government's JORNAL DE ANGOLA describes the "pullout" as a "fiction", while the well-informed newspaper DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE writes: "The rumpus aroung the so-called troop disengagement on the Angolan-Namibian border is another trick employed by the apartheid regime in order to divert attention from the world community's demand for an unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and immediate granting of independent to Namibia."

According to African press reports, a great contingent of South African infantry and artillery units remain in Angola's southern provinces. In recent days, racist troops carried out fresh attacks on units of the Angolan Armed Forces.

UNITA gangs, in fact forming parts of the South African Regular Army, do not stop their criminal anti-Angolan activity. According to the British GUARDIAN, Pretoria did not abandon its strategy aimed at backing UNITA in order to install that grouping in Luanda. The newspaper also writes that should the racists be forced to stop their assistance to UNITA from Namibian territory, it is planned to do that through Zaire. The Johannesburg STAR acknowledges that UNITA ignores the withdrawal of troops announced by South Africa and has been stepping up its actions of late. A communique, published in Lisbon the other day by Jonas Savimbi, contains a long list of terrorist actions carried out by his cutthroats against civilian facilities in Angola.

As to Namibia, the "disengagement" in no way brings closer the solution of the independence issue. Moreover, racist Prime Minister Pieter Botha recently declared that Pretoria would adopt new important measures this year in order to shore up its positions on that territory.

No real progress that would demonstrate the United States' "peace" efforts in that region is being observed as expected. Meanwhile, the White House is considering sending a group of U.S. observers to southern Angola to supervise the "pullout" of South African troops.

This intention, met with caution and concern in the whole of independent Africa, has been negatively assessed bu Luanda. "The Angolan side does not intend allowing American observers into the People's Republic of Angola," says a statement released by the official Angolan news agency, ANGOP. "The recent past confirms that the United States supported in all ways the forces hostile to Angola. There is evidence that it is continuing such support at present."

ACCRA MEETING DECLARATION ON RSA, NAMIBIA, U.S.

LD171554 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Accra February 17 TASS -- TASS correspondents Alexsandr Prosvetov and Yuriy Savitskiy report:

The international conference in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa ended in the capital of Ghana today with the adoption of an Accra Declaration and an action program. The conference was attended by more than 30 delegations representing international and public organisations, governments, national liberation movements, and political parties.

In the Accra Declaration, the participants in the conference condemned the imperialist powers, the USA, in particular, Israel, and their allies which, in breach of the embargo introduced by the UN Security Council on deliveries of armaments to the Republic of South Africa, continue to provide the Pretoria regime with military equipment, supply it with military technology, and help create a nuclear potential of its own. The declaration emphasizes the criminal role of transnational corporations which directly make for the strengthening of the system of apartheid and plunder the natural resources of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia.

"A serious threat to peace and security throughout the world" is how the document describes the aggressive policy of the racist regime which does not cease repressions against the African population of the Republic of South Africa, persists in the illegal occupation of Namibia, and unceasingly states armed attacks and destabilization acts against the "frontline states". The participants in the conference stressed that the situation in the south of Africa has become complicated at a time when the general international situation has become strained as a result of the Reagan administration's aggressive militarist, imperialist policy.

The conference underlined the legitimacy of the right of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia to use all methods in the liberation struggle, including armed actions. The conference expressed full and unreserved support for the peoples' vanguards -- the ANC of South Africa and the SWAPO, and condemned the Pretoria attempts at "linking" the granting of independence to Namibia with a withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola.

The declaration gives a high appraisal of the solidarity of "frontline states", the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the socialist states, and opponents of apartheid in western countries with the struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa and calls on all the peace forces to increase moral, political, and material help to the national-liberation movements.

The action programme adopted at the conference envisages an intensification of the struggle for the stringent observance of the embargo on the deliveries of weapons to the Republic of South Africa, for the application of all-embracing mandatory economic sanctions against the regime of apartheid, including a ban on the delivery of oil to it. The port workers' unions of countries which trade with the Republic of South Africa must organize a boycott of ships which are bound for the racist state.

The document stresses the need for a more active exposure of South Africa's and Israel's military and strategic alliance formed with the blessing of and on Washington's initiative, as well as Pretoria's growing cooperation with the fascist dictatorial regimes of Latin America. The programme has it that the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, Hermann Toivo, and other political prisoners of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia must be stepped up, the all-round boycott of the racist state must be enhanced, and the efforts of mass media should be enlisted for the struggle against apartheid.

BAYBAKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA

LD161002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2125 GMT 15 Feb 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and President Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Under discussion were questions of economic cooperation of mutual interest.

Further Report

PM171229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] On 15 February, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, had a meeting with D. Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Economic cooperation questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Participating in the conversation were J. Bemananjara, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and F. Randriamamonjy, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the USSR.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT ETHIOPIA 16-20 FEB

PM151529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On The Visit of Soviet Warships to Socialist Ethiopia"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral F.N. Gromov will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Massawa 16-20 February.

Navy Detachment Arrives

PM171450 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Massawa, 16 Feb -- A detachment of Soviet naval ships commanded by Rear Admiral F.N. Gromov has arrived on an official friendly visit in Massawa, Ethiopia's Red Sea port. The detachment consists of the antisubmarine ship "Tallin," the patrol ship "Rezkiy," and a large assault landing ship. The city's inhabitants organized a warm welcome for the guests.

The commander of the detachment of Soviet ships paid a visit to Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu, commander of Ethiopia's Navy, who expressed confidence that the visit by the Soviet naval ships will serve the strengthening of relations between the two countries' navies. The visit's program includes a visit by Massawa's citizens to the ships, sports competitions between Soviet and Ethiopian sailors, and an amateur concert.

L. AMERICAN AID BUDGET PRESENTED TO U.S. CONGRESS

LD210014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration has presented to Congress for discussion the plan for military and economic aid to countries of Latin America for the new financial year. Aid to the military regime of El Salvador in comparison with the current year is proposed to be tripled. It will amount fo 243.5 million dollars. Over to commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

The plan for aid to Latin American countries worked out by Washington confirms the fact that the United States intends to continue building its Latin American strategy on a military basis; for example emphasis will be placed on support for reactionary, despotic regimes which are blindly and in a servile manner ready to follow in the wake of Washington policy. In the Central American region, which is now the object of special concern for the United States, it is proposed to double the military aid to the puppet regime of Honduras in the new financial year. Up to 1985, the Honduras military will receive almost 600 million dollars. This does not take into account the money which the Pentagon is spending on building all sorts of military installations in that country.

There is also a sharp increase in aid to another American obedient ally in the area, the Guatemalan regime; from 10 million dollars in the current year to 33 million in 1984 and 96 million dollars in 1985.

Since the U.S. public is deeply concerned by the mass terror which the military is instilling everywhere in these Central American countries, the Reagan administration in its justification is using the conclusions of the report of the Kissinger commission. It is on the basis of the conclusions of this commission, which is allegedly acting as an arbitrator, that the government is basing the need for a sharp increase in military aid to its puppets.

Thus, judging by the new millions being allocated to pro-American regimes in Central America for military purposes, Washington has made the final choice in favor of a solution by means of strength of the problems of the region. This means that we are facing an expansion of subversive activity against the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, that new repressions will be unleashed against the progressive democratic forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. It also means that the United States' imperialist interests in the region differ from the interests of the peoples of Latin America, which are striving to solve their problems by peaceful means, by negotiation.

U.S. SECURITY REPORT STRESSES AID TO C. AMERICA

LD212223 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 21 TASS -- A report drawn up by a commission set up at the U.S. Department of State to promote international security and economic assistance recommends the United States to increase military and economic aid to reactionary regimes in Central America. The report stresses that aid of this kind will become a powerful lever for attaining U.S. foreign policy objectives in that region.

Although the commission's report was made public only now, its recommendations were shown to the President and the secretary of state at the end of last year and are being actively put into life. Thus, the administration's draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 provides for a sharp increase in dollar injections to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, chiefly as military aid.

U.S.-C. AMERICA POLICY RESISTANCE INCREASING

LD192237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by international affairs observer Nikolay Shishlin -- announcer-read report]

[Text] Quite clearly, the United States is striving to Grenadize the whole situation in the Caribbean and Central America, and pursues a policy toward this end. The elements of this policy are as follows: First, from the island states in the Caribbean, they want to knock together a military-political bloc. This is not just an intention; this is already being practically applied.

Second, the United States realizes full well that the economic situation of the countries that it oversees is catastrophic. Now a law is being drafted with the pretentious title: On Initiatives To Safeguard Democracy, Peace and Development in Central America. The United States wants to shell out somewhere around $6 million, but considerable sums will of course go for military purposes. Thus far, the law has not been passed.

The third and probably most important element is the attempt to pacify the troublesome ones. Target number one is Nicaragua. The people being killed in Nicaragua, now running into hundreds -- this is the work of the United States; Nicaragua's dire economic straits are also the consequence of American pressure. The Americans want to make the Nicaraguan economy howl, to use their own expression, as was previously done with Chile. The high-handed way the United States acts in Central America and the Caribbean, from a historical point of view, is nevertheless just a rearguard action. The main thing is not just today's drama, so rapidly developing; the main thing is that the resistance to America's imperial actions is strengthening. The main thing is that in Latin America and beyond, the forces acting from a position of solidarity with the struggling peoples in Central America are multiplying.

This is just the point. The political lessons are of a nature such that even those who do not want to learn anything at all will be forced to learn them.

STRUGGLE FOR RIGHTS 'RAGING' IN EL SALVADOR

LD202026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver -- announcer-read report]

[Text] A hurricane of struggle for political rights, social rights, and long overdue economic reforms is raging now in many countries of Central and Latin America. One of these countries is El Salvador. Here landowners own huge estates, latifundia, while the vast majority of peasants do not have land and are forced to submit to the overlordship of the latifundistas. Agrarian reform is vitally necessary in El Salvador. Local and U.S. authorities that support the El Salvador regime have repeatedly widely proclaimed and announced it. But what is actually happening?

I have one of the latest ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports from El Salvador. A total of 63,000 peasants have claimed allocations of land -- that is, those who dared. However, even they, as the U.S. agency reports, do not work the land because they have either been evicted, intimidated by threats, or have disappeared.

Disappeared: This is the usual way of describing the victims of the death squads who commit outrages in El Salvador, who deal with anyone who raises a voice of protest on the instructions of the local authorities, especially landless peasants.

However, the United States supplies weapons to El Salvador. Moreover, U.S. military instructors train government troops. President Reagan has just sent to Congress a bill with the splendid title: On strengthening Democracy -- Peace and Development in Central America. It contains a good deal of talk about the necessity of the fight against poverty and violence, widespread today in Central America. There are proposals to spend thousands of millions, but on what exactly? The White House is proposing primarily to substantially raise the level of military aid to the countries of the region, especially to El Salvador. This means that the death squads are to receive a new batch of U.S. weapons and will increase their atrocities even more. However, no repression, even the most savage, is able to break the people who have risen up to fight for their freedom.

SHLAUDEMAN REPLACES STONE AS ENVOY TO CENTRAL AMERICA

LD212107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin -- announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Richard Stone, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, resigns on 1 March. He did not get on with other members of the administration. Harry Shlaudeman, who has recently been executive secretary of the Kissinger commission for Central America, will take over for Stone, a State Department spokesman reports. Shlaudeman was once deputy head of the American mission in Chile during the Salvador Allende government's term of office. He did quite a lot to overthrow it by assisting the Chilean ultraright forces. Nevertheless, in 1974, when testifying in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress' House of Represntatives, Shlaudeman solemnly assured the officials that the United States did not assist in the overthrow of the Allende government. But this lie was quickly exposed. Two years later, it was officially confirmed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had financed the right-wing forces in Chile and supported the secret link with the reactionary army hierarchy. Shlaudeman was sharply criticized at the time even in the American press. Such is the image of the United States special representative.

Observers believe that Stone's departure and the appointment of Shlaudeman is not simply the latest example of discord in the American ruling hierarchy, but is also evidence of the fact that the administration is making feverish attempts to salvage its Central America policy. Washington is making every effort to try strengthening the reactionary regimes in Central America which are quaking under the blows of the national liberation movements. A draft bill put forward by the White House on a so-called Initiative for Central America in the Field of Democracy, Peace, and Development is directed towards this end. It has been worked out on the basis of the recommendations of the notorious Kissinger commission. Reagan's initiative in the field of democracy and peace, as they are calling it, proposes the allocation of an extra $259 million for military purposes to pro-American regimes in this year alone, and almost the same amount next year. The lion's share of this aid will be offered to the rulers of El Salvador. At the same time, the head of the White House hypocritically stated that he is concerned that this aid be granted under conditions that are necessary to ensure human rights. We have already spoken quite a bit about how human rights are ensured in El Salvador.

Tens of thousands of peaceful citizens of that country have become victims of the punitive troops of the Salvadoran Army and police, and the so-called death squads.

Among those killed there have even been American citizens, including four American nuns. Tyler, a former U.S. federal attorney, prepared a special report on this on the basic of investigations he had made. It is claimed in the 103 pages of documentation that General Vides Casanova, the present Salvadoran minister of defence and state security, was involved in the murder of the American nuns. All this is perfectly well known in the White House. Still, more and more tens of millions of dollars are due to be transferred into the accounts of the Salvadoran murderers.

DEVELOPMENTS ON GRENADA SINCE U.S. 'INVASION'

LD192043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by international affairs observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] I should like to note in general, that the results and consequences of imperial policies are always ambiguous and treacherous. One can be convinced of this, for instance, by the American adventure against tiny Grenada.

[Begin recording attributed by screen caption to GDR television, in English with superimposed translation] [Shots of U.S. soldiers being interviewed by unidentified interviewer]

[Interviewer] Have you been here long?

[First Soldier] From the very beginning, almost.

[Interviewer] What do you think of the invasion of Grenada?

[Second soldier] We have acquired good experience here.

[Interviewer] Did you train for it?

[Second soldier] Yes, and at last we have been able to put our knowledge into practice.

[Third soldier] But there ought to be more shooting. [end recording]

They invaded the territory of this sovereign state on 25 October 1983. In something over 3 months of cruel terrorizing by the occupation troops and the local puppets, the world has been reminded of Vietnam. [Shot of sign on board by dirt road] This sign reads: Communism stops here. For the people of Grenada, American aggression put an end to their freedom and independence, and the age of concentration camps dawned. [Shots of tents and wooden huts behind barbed wire] Here we have a processing center. We establish people's identities, allocate them numbers and make out reports. Then we inform the secret police.

Arrested Grenadians live in these barracks. The fate of many of them is not yet known. The occupation authorities refuse to give out information. Day after day, people whose relatives have disappeared without a trace come here. Those who are not spending their lives here behind barbed wire were not just defending the land on which they live.

They were defending Maurice Bishop's government program, which said: We made the revolution to guarantee our people work, housing, food, and medical services. When President Reagan gave the order to attack Grenada, he sent off his troops telling them that they, American soldiers, were fulfilling a mission to restore democracy and liberty. American shells hit schools, houses and hospitals.

U.S. transport aircraft now land on that same piece of land that was the hope of the Grenadians: Point Salines Airport, where it was intended that tourists would come from all over the world, bringing income to the island. The construction of the airport provided the United States with a long-sought excuse to attack. President Reagan personally told the press that at Point Salines, launching pads for Soviet missiles and vast stocks of foodstuffs had been found. Thus, Grenada represented a threat to the security of the United States. All that we have seen here is old U.S. Army ammunition which became useless long ago.

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] What about the explosives in boxes?

[Unidentified U.S. officer] They are the sort that are used in big construction projects, when a lot of earth has to be shifted.

[Interviewer] What about the launching pads?

[Officer] Launching pads?

[Interviewer] Yes, your President declared that there were launching pads for Soviet missiles on Grenada.

[Officer] Well, I must say I haven't seen a single one, no sign of any such thing. [end recording] In this bulding, now destroyed, Radio Free Grenada used to be located: the voice of the revolution. Here an American station now functions -- Spice Island Radio. Information is provided by the CIA. They read lists, compiled in the United States, of undesirables; a hunt for the supporters of Maurice Bishop is organized. The American special services have cast their terrible net over Grenada. Where the CIA can't do it themselves, they recruit infomers. A price has been put on the hidden supporters of the regime: $25 a head.

[Shots of soldier with two civilians] In the center of this group is a 15-year-old Grenadian. He has been arrested. On the left, the informer. Grounds for arrest: the youth was seen on a road leading to the mountains. It is believed that he was going to give information to the resistance. The best he can hope for is the barracks behind the barbed wire, but most likely he will suffer the fate of thousands of tortured and shot patriots.

Who are they, the present rulers of Grenada? Here is one of them Scoon, an American puppet helping his bosses ruin the country. However, the chief role on Grenada today is played by this man, the U.S. charge d'affaires, Charles Gillespie. Not for nothing did THE WASHINGTON POST write: In reality, the rule of the island is entirely in his hands. By Gillespie's efforts, only a few days after the agression almost everything which had been nationalized since the revolution was turned over to private hands: the biggest hotels, the power grid, industrial enterprises. One hundred and twenty-five U.S. companies are assessing the possibilities for private enterprise on a broad scale. Our businessmen are bringing Grenada back under their control again, the American journal NEWSWEEK says frankly.

[Begin recording] [Shots of unidentified couple in blacked-out studio] [Unidentified speaker] It is disgraceful for America. If I were an American, I would be ashamed to do such a thing.

A country considering itself one of the world's strongest attacks one of the smallest countries in the world. It's disgraceful. I should like to say that the struggle has not yet ended. We have not laid down our arms, though it is very difficult for us today. [end recording]

The bright sun continues to shine over Grenada, throwing its light on the ships of the unwanted liberators, and on the barracks behind the barbed wire, where the people, liberated from liberty, languish.

ARGENTINA'S MARTINEZ ON MEETING WITH CHERNENKO

LD171521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Feb (TASS) -- Victor Martinez, the vice president of Argentina, who headed his country's delegation at the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, has stated to the Moscow correspondent of Argentina's DYN agency: "We are totally satisfied with the reception given to us by the Soviet leaders, who granted us the honor of sharing with all the people of the Soviet Union the grief which befell it. We represented Argentina in these special conditions and thereby showed that we are together with the Soviet people and the government of that country in a moment of difficulty for them. At the same time, we had the opportunity of being received by Konstantin Chernenko, the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

"Our political systems are different," Victor Martinez pointed out, "but I think that despite their difference, both Argentina and the Soviet Union are acting jointly when they come out against any forms of colonialism and neocolonialism. We feel the support of the USSR in the struggle against colonialism, which touches us directly." We are also acting jointly, the Argentine vice president continued, in the struggle for disarmament, for international detente, for the attainment of equilibrium, peace, and security. I beleve that the policies of the USSR and Argentina have something in common on this global level.

SHITIKOV RECEIVES MEXICAN POLITICAL DELEGATION

PM171616 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegations Received"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 15 February between A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and a Mexican delegation headed by U. Lugo Gil, chairman of the Mexican Congress Chamber of Deputies Grand Commission.

A.P. Shitikov expressed his gratitude for the respect shown by the Mexican side for Yu.V. Andropov's memory. A mutual interest in further developing friendly Soviet-Mexican relations was noted.

SHALAYEV-LED TU DELEGATION ATTENDS CUBAN MEETING

LD210005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The 15th congress of the trade union center of Cuba has opened in the Cuban capital. It unites 18 industrial trade unions and numbers in its ranks almost 3 million people. Taking part in the work of the forum are about 2,500 delegates, and also numerous foreign guests. These include a delegation of Soviet trade unions, headed by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

PM211128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Election Central Electoral Commission"]

[Text] A routine session of the Central Electoral Commission was held under the chairmanship of G.M. Markov in the House of Unions in Moscow 17 February. It examined questions concerned with the preparations for and holding of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The session noted that the Communists and the entire Soviet people unanimously support and ardently approve the decision of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum on the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are rallying still more closely around the party's Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and are fully determined to fight selflessly to implement the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the party's 26th congress and subsequent plenums of its Central Committee.

The Central Electoral Commission examined the results of the registration of candidate deputies to the country's supreme organs of state power. Commission Secretary Ye. K. Ligachev delivered a report on this question. He reported that all the candidates nominated were registered within the prescribed deadlines and in strict accordance with the law on USSR Supreme Soviet Elections. Reports on the registration of candidate deputies were carried in the press on a timely basis.

Leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state were registered as candidate deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet in an atmosphere of universal enthusiasm. Well-known production frontrunners and innovators, scientific and cultural figures, doctors, teachers, workers in the services sphere, representatives of the technical intelligentsia, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and prominent military leaders are among the registered candidates. They are truly authoritative representatives of the people possessing the necessary political and businesslike qualities and enjoying the respect of working people.

As before, a leading place among the candidate deputies is occupied by representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, which make up over one-half of all the candidates nominated. Around 33 percent are women and 22 percent are young people under the age of 30.

The information about the candidate deputies attests to the life-asserting force of the unbreakable union between the workers, peasantry, and intelligentsia, in which the working class has the leading role, and the genuine internationalism, friendship, and cohesion of all nations and nationalities of our great socialist motherland.

The commission heard reports on the progress of preparations for the elections by the following Electoral Commission chairmen: V.M. Artemenko of the No 325 Surgutskiy Electoral Okrug for elections to the Soviet of the Union (RSFSR); M. Salikhov of the No 723 Dushanbinskiy Electoral Okrug for elections to the Soviet of the Union (Tajik SSR); and O.G. Zukhbay of the No 185 Sukhumi City Electoral Okrug for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities from the Georgian SSR. Reports by Ye. K. Pimenov, A. Gazibekov, and T.I. Mosashvili, members of commissions which visited the localities, were also heard on this question.

The reports and speeches noted that preparations for the elections are proceeding in an organized fashion. Okrug commissions are implementing all the necessary preelection measures promptly in accordance with the law. Meetings are being held everywhere between voters and candidate deputies, during which the unity of the party and people and the genuine democratism of our sociopolitical life are being vividly demonstrated and voters are expressing unanimous support for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and giving them mandates.

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the results of the work to compile lists of voters. The Central Electoral Commission noted that voting lists have been compiled everywhere and presented for general familiarization within the prescribed deadlines.

N.S. Konarev, railways minister, and B.Ye. Panyukov, first deputy civil aviation minister, reported at the session on the formation of electoral wards at major railroad stations and airports. The question of ensuring liaison between ward election commissions of electoral wards formed on ships at sea and at polar stations and the relevant okrug election commissions was also examined.

The Central Electoral Commission laid down the procedure for submitting information to the commission on voters' attendance at the elections 4 March 1984 and approved a letter to okrug electoral commissions.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on all the questions examined.

Leaders of a number of central organizations, ministries, and departments and representatives of the press, television, and radio took part in the commission's session.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES KRASNODAR VOTERS' MEETING

PM211644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings. Along the Path of Peace and Construction. Voters' Meeting With M.V. Zimyanin"]

[Text] The voters' meetings with candidates for USSR Supreme Soviet deputy are turning into a brilliant manifestation of the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples. The Krasnodarskiy Electoral Okrug voters met 18 February in Krasnodar with Mikhail Vasiliyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities deputy for that electoral okrug.

The meeting was opened by G.P. Razumovskiy, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

V.Ye. Mondin, the candidate's agent and secretary of the Krasnoarmeyskiy rice growing farm party committee, acquainted the meeting participants with M.V. Zimyanin's biography and called on the voters to cast their ballot for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day, 4 March.

The meeting was addressed by I.Sh. Mashbashev, responsible secretary of the RSFSR writers' Union Adyge Oblast Department; A.F. Nedilko, first secretary of the Novokubanskiy Raykom; I.C. Kiryukhin, electirc locomotive driver from the Kavkazskoye Locomotive Depot; A.Ya. Vasilenko, link leader from the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz; V.I. Kasimtseva, teacher at Primorsko-Akhtarskiy Rayon's No 13 Secondary School; G.A. Kostenko, student at Krasnodar's Polytechnical Institute; and others.

The speakers emphasized that Krasnodar Kray's working people, just like all Soviet people, have welcomed with enthusiasm and ardent approval the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and are fully resolved to contribute by practical action to the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might. They gave assurances that they will launch even broader competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the set plans.

Warmly welcomed by the meeting participants, M.V. Zimyanin delivered a speech. He thanked the voters for their great trust. The honor bestowed on me, the candidate said, is primarily an expression of boundless trust in our Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

M.V. Zimyanin went on to say:

Recently the Communist Party and the Soviet people suffered a heavy loss. The life of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, ardent patriot, and tireless fighter for peace and communism, came to an end. The great strength of our Communist Party's cohesion and its unbreakable unity with the people were manifested once again during the sorrowful days of bidding farewell to Yu.V. Andropov.

The entire party and people ardently approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum. The Communists and all Soviet people are rallying their ranks even more closely round the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, fully resolved to struggle selflessly for the implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The plenum unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party and the people have unanimously supported this decision, knowing Comrade K.U. Chernenko as an outstanding figure of our party and state and a consistent Marxist-Leninist who possesses rich experience of political, ideological-theoretical, and organizational work and makes a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU's Leninist general line and to the entire multifaceted and fruitful activity of its Central Committee.

The Communists and all Soviet people welcomed with enthusiasm Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which is a document of great political, mobilizing importance. It indicates how consistent, scientifically substantiated, and realistic our party's course at the present stage is, the course of improving developed socialism which was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and creatively developed at the November (1982) and June and December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, which were important landmarks in the life of the party and the people.

The party will continue to strengthen the positive trends in the development of the country's socioeconomic life which have emerged recently and to ensure the close interconnection of Soviet society's economic, social, and spiritual progress. The main thing now is to place emphasis on specific and practical deeds and on strengthening order, discipline, and organization.

As they approach the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the Soviet people express a unanimous desire to implement the party's plans. We are rightly proud of our historic accomplishments in the building of communism, in the development of the country's material and spiritual potential and in the strengthening of its defense capability in the years since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the candidate declared. These years have been filled with persistent constructive labor the results of which are comprehensively described in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR.

Speaking of the results of 1983, the speaker noted that they prove the correctness of the line elaborated by the party and the feasibility and validity of the tasks it has set. Thanks to the party's great political and organizational work and the people's intensive labor, last year we managed to secure substantial positive progress in the economy and in raising the people's prosperity. The successes are there to be seen. Nevertheless, there are weak points and shortcomings in many sectors. We must accelerate the economy's changeover to the path of intensive development, enhance labor productivity everywhere, reduce output prime costs, and improve its quality. A most important factor in raising the efficiency of social production is to combine science and production and speedily introduce into practice the achievements of science, technology, advanced experience, and progressive forms of labor organization. At the same time the party is setting tasks of comprehensively improving the entire mechanism of economic management.

Describing the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and extraordinary February Plenums, M.V. Zimyanin stressed the importance of the party's appeal -- to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of approximately 1 percent and reduce output prime cost by an additional 0.5 percent.

The Krasnodar Kray working people, just like all Soviet people, ardently support the party's course of comprehensively accelerating economic development, improving organization and order, and strengthening state, plan, and labor discipline. The Kuban's inhabitants have scored remarkable successes in the development of industrial and agricultural production. The plan indicators for the growth of industrial output volume and for labor productivity growth have been exceeded. Construction organizations have fulfilled the program for erecting housing and social and consumer service projects. The kray's agricultural working people fulfilled their 1983 plan targets for the sale of meat, milk, eggs, and wool to the state.

At the same time some of the kray's industrial enterprises, the speaker said, are not fulfilling their plans and pledges. Nor do rural workers have any grounds for complacency: The kray is still behind with the sale to the state of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables, meat, and a number of other products in comparison to the earlier years of the 5-year plan.

M.V. Zimyanin devoted much attention to questions of improving ideological and political educational work. He emphasized that K.U. Chernenko's report and Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum put forward the demand that this work be comprehensively improved as one of the most important partywide tasks.

During the period since the Central Committee plenum, the party organizations in the country have secured a certain improvement in ideological and mass political work. Its ties with life and with the party's organizational and economic activity are strengthening and it is becoming more meaningful, more topical, and more businesslike.

The political education of Communists and nonparty people is being reorganized and the forms and methods of mass propaganda and agitation are being enriched. We are striving, the speaker said, to ensure that every Communist and every working person acquires a deep understanding of the party's theory and policy and the ability to implement them.

Under the conditions of exacerbated ideological confrontation between the two social systems our party deems it necessary to comprehensively enhance the class tempering of working people, intensify their vigilance, wage an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology, and mercilessly expose the anti-people exploitive nature of imperialism. The significance of propaganda of the historical correctness of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in building the new society and in the struggle for peace and social progress is increasing.

Describing progress in fulfilling the Central Committee June Plenum decisions, M.V. Zimyanin noted that so far only initial steps have been taken in implementing the main target directive of the party -- to bring the content and forms of ideological work into line with the tasks of improving socialism, with the growing spiritual needs of the working people, and with their daily affairs and concerns.

Speaking about the responsible tasks facing literature and the arts, the speaker emphasized that their role in the country's ideological life is constantly growing. It is important to strive to further deepen cultural workers links with the life of the peoples and the implementation of party policy and to enhance the creative and social activeness of artists so that the arts fully serve the cause of the people, the cause of communism.

Communist education in our country is based on the firm foundation of the historical superiority of the socialist social system and its indisputable achievements. It is necessary to reveal more deeply and more specifically the new quality of life for the working masses under socialism. At the same time it is necessary to combat more actively the various negative phenomena -- embezzlement of socialist property, bribery, bureaucracy, hooliganism, drunkenness, and all the antipodes of communist morality. The positive developments which have recently been occurring in Krasnodar Kray were mentioned in this respect.

M.V. Zimyanin dwelled on questions of further developing the system of people's education, higher education, and health care for Soviet people. He noted that the reform of USSR general education and vocational schools is a matter of great sociopolitical importance. The CPSU Central Committee's draft, which has been submitted for nationwide discussion by the whole people, is based on the classic Leninist propositions concerning the integrated polytechnical and labor Soviet school, and on the historical experience of the development of people's education in our country; it contains an analysis of the current state of affairs in people's education and puts forward new demands in light of the tasks of communist building, especially in regard to the labor training and education of the rising generations. The progress of the draft reform's discussion shows that the basic ideas in this document are being universally approved by the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum defined the need to further improve the work on health care for the working people. One of the ways to resolve this task is to implement an annual checkup for the country's entire population, with a view to strengthening the health of Soviet people.

The speaker also dwelled on questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He noted that the CPSU consistently and unwaveringly implements the Leninist policy of safeguarding and strengthening world peace and the security of peoples and of resolutely opposing the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. This policy is profoundly and clearly expressed in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and our party's other political documents. It was reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February plenum.

M.V. Zimyanin said in conclusion:

The Soviet people have scored world historic victories in building the new society thanks to the Communist Party's wise leadership. Founded by the great Lenin, it has traveled an 80-year path of victorious struggle as the militant vanguard and collective political leader of the working class and the whole people. This is the heroic path of socialist revolution, of defending the motherland's freedom and independence, and of building developed socialism. Now the Leninist party, consisting of over 18 million Communists, is confidently leading our people along the path of peace and construction.

The candidate again cordially thanked the voters for their trust and assured them that he would make every effort to justify it.

During his visit to Krasnodar Kray M.V. Zimyanin visited the Krasnoarmeyskiy rice-growing farm and the cotton textile combine in the kray center. During his talks with workers, rural workers, leaders, and specialists he asked about progress in the fulfillment of the production program and the projected measures to raise labor productivity and reduce the prime costs of production and about the voters' life and working and living conditions. He emphasized the importance of further improving education work in labor collectives.

M.V. Zimyanin also visited the Kuban State University and talked with the lecturers and students.

SOVIET WRITER, NOBEL LAUREATE SHOLOKHOV DIES

LD211859 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- Soviet literature has suffered a heavy loss. The great writer of our time, twice Hero of Socialist Labour, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, laureate of the Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR, Nobel Prize laureate, member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, secretary of the Board of the Writers' Union of the USSR Mikhail Sholokhov succumbed to a grave and long illness at the Veshenskaya village of the Rostov Region on February 21, 1984, at the age of 78.

In the obituary, which was signed by Konstantin Chernenko, other leaders of the party and the government, workers in literature and culture, it is said:

Mikhail Sholokhov, the chronicler of the Soviet epoch, by his entire live and literary works selflessly served the Soviet people, the cause of communism. Works by Mikhail Sholokhov, which captivate the reader by impressive truth of artistic expression, which narrate about the revolutionary renovation of the world, exerted great influence upon the destinies of the whole progressive culture of mankind.

Mikhail Sholokhov was born in the Kruzhilino farmstead of the Veshenskaya village of the Rostov Region on May 24, 1905.

Since his adolescent years he directly took part in the struggle for the establishment of the Soviet power in the Don River region.

In the year of 1926 Mikhail Sholokhov, 20, put out in Moscow his first books: The collections "The Don River Stories" and "The Azure Steppe," which right away attracted broad attention of the readers.

In 1982 Mikhail Sholokov published the first books of his famous novel "Quiet Flows the Don." Since that time the four-volume "Quiet Flows the Don" epopee which vividly depicts the historical revolutionary transformation of the Soviet motherland enjoys invariable interest and love of the readers. That novel entered for all time the golden fund of world literature.

His novel "The Virgin Land Upturned," closely following the events of that time, was put out in 1932. "The Virgin Land Upturned" depicted truthfully and profoundly the socialist reconstruction of the countryside.

During the years of the Great Patriotic War Mikhail Sholokhov's flaming word inspired the Soviet people for the battle against the enemy, strengthened the Soviet people's belief in victory.

Mikhail Sholokhov, a true son of the Communist Party, an ardent fighter for revolutionary renovation of life, befittingly developed and enriched the great experience of the art of socialist realism. In his works he gave a profound portrayal of people's life, created striking typical characters, permeated with unfading poetry and truth.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government highly appraised Sholokhov's outstanding services in the development of the multinational Soviet literature. He is twice Hero of Socialist Labour, he is bearer of six Orders of Lenin, an Order of the October Revolution, an Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class, many other Soviet and foreign awards.

Mikhail Sholokhov invariably was people's deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet since its formation.

Chernenko, Others Sign Obituary

PM212053 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 February 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word obituary of the writer Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. The obituary is signed by the following members of the main party leadership (in this order):

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Zimyanin Heads Funeral Commission

PM211956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have resolved to form a commission to organize the funeral of the great Soviet writer Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, and winner of the USSR Lenin and State Prizes, comprising the following: Comrades Zimyanin M.V. (chairman), Bondarenko I.A., Yepishev A.A., Markov G.M., Shauro V.F., Menteshashvili T.N., Mikhalkov S.V., Bondarev Yu.V., Verchenko Yu.N., Kalinin A.V., Bulavin N.A.

KOSYGIN 80TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

PM211021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 First Edition p 6

[A. Karpov article: "As Head of Government: On the 80th Anniversary of A.N. Kosygin's Birth"]

[Text] The stormy year 1941... Having mobilized the resources of occupied Europe, fascist Germany made a surprise attack on the Soviet Union and occupied a considerable section of its western territory. The party and government set the task of transferring the national economy to the production of military output in a very short space of time and relocating the industrial enterprises of cities near the front in the country's eastern regions: And this task was resolved brilliantly. Not for nothing is the impressive redeployment of production forces in the country's east likened to the greatest battles of World War II. This operation is unequalled in history in terms of both its scale and speed. In the second half of 1941 alone, 1,523 major enterprises were moved from the frontline regions to the east. They were brought into action in 1.5-2 months: The Army received everything it needed without interruption. Great efforts and energy were devoted to the resolution of this task by A.N. Kosygin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars and simultaneously deputy chairman of the Council for Evacuation.

A talented organizer, even in difficult conditions and critical situations he was able to rapidly find the best solution to a task and channel all forces into its implementation. This was the case with the relocation of industrial enterprises in the rear regions, and it was also the case in Leningrad in the blockade. As authorized representative of the State Committee for Defense, A.N. Kosygin was concerned, jointly with the city party and soviet organs and the Leningrad Front Military Council, with questions of the city's defense, food supplies, and the evacuation of the population. A.N. Kosygin worked in blockaded Leningrad for nearly 6 months. The mission set by the State Committee for Defense was fulfilled. Leningrad's feat, whose 40th anniversary was recently marked by the entire country, will live unfading through the ages. The Soviet people will preserve forever in grateful memory the names of those who organized the Leningraders' struggle in the conditions of the difficult life of the besieged city.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin (1904-1980) belonged to the remarkable generation of Communists who participated directly in the radical socioeconomic transformations opened up by Great October and selflessly served Lenin's cause at all the turning points of our history.

He was born to a St. Petersburg worker's family, and with his very first steps of conscious life he bound himself firmly to the working class cause. In 1919, at the age of 15, Aleksey Kosygin volunteered for the Red Army.

After the end of the Civil War he studied at the Leningrad cooperative technical school and worked in the consumer cooperatives system in Siberia. There, in 1927, Aleksey Nikolayevich joined the Communist Party. Years of intensive study at the Leningrad textiles institute again followed. Upon graduating, the young engineer rapidly climbed the ladder of professional growth: foreman, shop chief, director of a textiles factory.

From 1938 A.N. Kosygin was chief of the industry and transport department of Leningrad Obkom, and then chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom. At the 18th All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress (1939) he was elected member of the party's Central Committee for the first time. He was also accorded that honor at the 19th through the 25th CPSU Congresses.

In 1939 Aleksey Nikolayevich became head of the people's Commissariat for the Textile Industry, and in 1940 he was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars (in 1943-1946 he was simultaneously head of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars). From December 1960 A.N. Kosygin was first deputy chairman, and from October 1964 chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. His gifts as a party and state figure were revealed most fully in these high posts.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin was one of those leaders who, in V.I. Lenin's words, were organizers and educators of the masses not by virtue of power, but by virtue of personal authority, by virtue of energy, great practical experience, wide diversity of approach, and party-minded modesty.

A.N. Kosygin was a major theorist and practitioner of socialist economics. In various years he was head of such important sectors of the national economy as the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods. His name is associated with many important avenues of the improvement of forms and methods of socialist economic activity, planning, and management. "An improvement in the quality of all our work," he noted, "will promote the rational, thrifty utilization of the public wealth. Communists do not advocate asceticism or the artificial restriction of people's needs. On the contrary, the full and free discovery of all man's capabilities and creative forces which is characteristic of communist society presupposes the creation of favorable material living conditions. But our socialist lifestyle excludes extravagance and the senseless squandering of material assets, labor, energy..."

A.N. Kosygin devoted great efforts to the implementation of the CPSU's course of the intensification of social production, the enhancement of labor productivity, the rational siting of production forces, the efficient utilization of all types of resources, and the improvement of product quality.

A.N. Kosygin showed great persistence and purposefulness in implementing the CPSU's Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy course.

In periods of the international situation exacerbation and in the years when the trend toward detente was strengthening, his activity in the foreign policy sphere invariably reflected the Soviet state's desire for peace and its readiness to seek solutions to urgent international problems on the basis of the principles of equality and respect for the sides' mutual interests.

A vivid example of this fruitful activity was his participation in the 1966 Tashkent conference which convened following a proposal from the Soviet Government with the noble aim of the speediest elimination of the armed conflict between India and Pakistan, the restoration of peace in South Asia, and the prevention of interference by aggressive imperialist forces seeking to widen the conflict and kindle a war conflagration. The very fact of the Tashkent conference's convocation and its results and the positive assessment of those results by world public opinion were the expression of the Soviet state's tremendous international prestige.

A.N. Kosygin did multifaceted work to consistently implement the decisions of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee on developing fraternal cooperation among the socialist countries and strengthening the positions of the world socialist community. He invested much work in the elaboration of a series of important interstate agreements and documents, including the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries.

For 40 years A.N. Kosygin held high state and party posts. He headed the USSR Council of Ministers for 16 years, devoting his very rich experience and exceptional knowledge to the people's good. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet from its 2d through 10th convocations. For his services to the Communist Party and Soviet state, he was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

"To be a Leninist and act in Lenin's spirit," A.N. Kosygin believed, "is not only a great honor, but a great obligation; an obligation to follow Lenin's behests in all your political practice and act in accordance with the principles he elaborated." He, a Communist of crystalline integrity, followed this rule all of his life.

'Eminent Statesman' Hailed

PM211144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Donkov: "Eminent Statesman; On the 80th Anniversary of the Birth of A.N. Kosygin"]

[Text] For 40 years Aleksay Nikolayevich Kosygin held responsible posts in our state. In celebrating the 80th anniversary of his birth (he was born 21 February 1904) Soviet people pay a tribute of respect to that eminent statesman and party figure.

Born into the family of a Petersburg worker, Aleksey Kosygin knew social injustice from childhood. As a 15-year-old boy volunteer he joined the ranks of the Red Army and traveled the path of the civil war.

The thirst for knowledge led the demobilized Red Army man to a cooperative technical college, and when he graduated he worked in East Siberia. In 1927 Nikolayevich Kosygin became a member of Lenin's party.

Then came years of study at the Leningrad Textile Institute, which he entered in 1930, and, after graduation, he worked as foreman, shop chief, and director at a number of textile enterprises.

His qualities as an organizer and talented, thoughtful leader were displayed at Leningrad enterprises. He enjoyed great respect among the worker collectives for his efficiency, purpose, and tactful attitude toward working people's needs. The Leningraders placed great trust in A.N. Kosygin. He was elected a member of the Vyborgskiy Raykom Bureau, headed the Leningrad All-Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks Obkom Industry and Transportation Department, and in 1938 became chairman of the gorispolkom. The city's Communists sent him to the 18th party congress. "We know," A.N. Kosygin said in his speech at the congress, "that we have a great force leading to further victories -- that forces is the force of our Communist Party." He remained a loyal son of the party and people all his life. The congress elected him a member of the party Central Committee. The same year Kosygin was appointed people's commissar for the textile industry. A year later he was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars and from 1943 he also held the post of chairman of the RSFSR Government.

In these posts he did much to develop and improve the national economy. He broad scope and statesmanlike approach, also characteristic of all his subsequent activity, in posing and resolving problems of socialist building and in his ability to work with people, to assess soberly what had been achieved, and to seek reserves for making successful headway were comprehensively displayed here.

As a statesman of the new type, A.N. Kosygin never thought of himself in isolation from the masses, constantly visited enterprises and construction sites, was closely linked with production specialists, leading workers, and commanders, and generously shared his knowledge in the field of economic practice. Demanding toward himself and others, he displayed attention and concern for his comrades at work and did a great deal to create favorable conditions for the working people's labor and daily routine, their leisure, and the improvement of their qualifications.

The Great Patriotic War... Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, as deputy head of the Soviet Government and chairman of the Council for Evacuation, directly headed work to evacuate the civilian population and industrial enterprises from the country's frontline regions and resettle them rapidly and made an enourmous personal contribution to the creation of a powerful military-industrial base in the eastern regions of the USSR. He worked with all his might to rebuild the entire national economy on a military footing and to satisfy the front's needs and requirements.

From January through July 1942 A.N. Kosygin was in blockaded Leningrad as the fully empowered representative of the State Defense Committee. The State Defense Committee decided to evacuate up to half a million Leningraders to Bolshaya Zemlya. A.N. Kosygin took charge of this work and of the practical organization of supplies for the city. Considerable personal credit goes to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin in the notable jubilee which was widely celebrated recently -- the 40th anniversary of the final lifting of the Leningrad blockade -- and in the final defeat of fascism and the Soviet people's achievement of their great victory.

In the years of postwar building, as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.N. Kosygin led a number of industries and in various years was minister of finance, light industry, and consumer goods and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. In October 1964 he was appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Kosygin held this post through October 1980.

He was a member of the CPSU Central Committee from 1939; a candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo from 1946 through 1948; a member of the Central Committee Politburo from 1948 through 1952; a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium from 1952 through 1953 and from 1957 through 1960. From 1960 through 1966 he was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium. From 1966 he was a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

A.N. Kosygin took a direct part in the drafting and implementation of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy, in the collective elaboration of the party's economic policy, and in the solution of many general state questions aimed at improving the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard, consolidating our country's might, and increasing its international prestige. In his practical activity he allocated an important place to the scientific organization of the national economy, thus making a substantial contribution to the creation of the country's modern scientific and technical potential.

The reports on the directives for the 5-year plans for the development of the country's national economy which he delivered at the 23d, 24th, and 25th CPSU Congresses and his other works revealed the main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the 8th, 9th, and 10th 5-Year Plans and ways of improving the economic mechanism and methods of socialist economic management.

The two-volume edition of his works, "Toward the Great Goal," published in 1979, spans the 4 decades of his vigorous party and state activity. Readers are presented with the image of an eminent politician and statesman, major leader of the socialist national economy, and authoritative economist. A.N. Kosygin always viewed the historical experience in building the world's first socialist society in our country and that society's achievements as a firm foundation for its further improvement. "Today we note the grandeur of what has been done not only to pay a merited tribute of respect to the glorious past," he said, "but also to understand better the new tasks facing our country and to have an even clearer idea of our supreme goal -- communism. By our struggle and our labor we are continuing and developing what was begun by the October Revolution and we are resolving the questions which it set mankind. We are full of vigor and the Bolshevik will to continue the case of October. Our paramount task is the further development of the economy and the creation of the material and technical base of communism..."

A.N. Kosygin enjoyed deserved respect in our country and abroad. An internationalist and Leninist, he frequently represented the Soviet Union at international forums and headed Soviet party and government delegations to various countries, helping to strenghten our country's international positions and its ties of friendship and cooperation. He did a lot to implement the peace program drafted by the party and to strengthen and expand the socialist community countries' economic cooperation and the activity of CEMA and he stood at the sources of the elaboration and approval of many long-term targeted cooperation programs in a number of fields aimed at the joint solution of very important national economic problems.

Soviet people honor the memory of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, an eminent statesman of our country who devoted his entire life to building the new society.

Anniversary Meeting Held

PM211133 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Party's Loyal Son"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 80th aniversary of the birth of A.N. Kosygin, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was held at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow 20 February.

Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, who addressed the meeting, and the other speakers spoke about the career of the Leninist party's loyal son and great organizer of economic building. A.N. Kosygin devoted his great experience of party and state activity and his multifaceted knowledge to the cause of communist creation in our country, and made his contribution to implementing the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Communist Party, the speeches pointed out, is consistently pursuing a policy of improving developed socialism and is implementing a peace-loving foreign policy. The continuity and consistency of the party's policy were convincingly reaffirmed at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum.

Our whole party and the entire Soviet people warmly approved the plenum's decision to elect K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and perceived his speech as a combat action program, the speakers emphasized.

Scientists, party workers, propagandists, and CPSU veterans were present at the meeting.

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD212121 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Vladimir Chirskov to the post of minister of construction of enterprises of oil and gas industry of the USSR.

Vladimir Chirskov was born in 1935, Russian, member of the CPSU, higher education, candidate of technical sciences. Worked his way up from mechanic in a construction department to deputy minister. From 1938 worked as first deputy minister for construction of oil and gas industry enterprises. Laureate of the USSR State prize and the Prize of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PROGRESS 19 FREIGHT SPACESHIP LAUNCHED 21 FEB

LD211132 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- In accordance with the program of ensuring further functioning of the "Salyut-7" orbital research station, the automatic cargo spaceship "Progress-19" was launched by the Soviet Union today at 9.46, Moscow time.

The spaceship was launched with the aim to deliver to the orbital station the exhaustible materials and various cargoes.

"Progress-19" spacecraft was put into orbit with the following parametres: the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 261 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 192 kilometres, the period of revolution -- 88.7 minutes, the inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The telemetric information shows that the on-board systems of the automatic cargo spaceship function normally.

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONDUCT GEOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD161416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] A report from Flight Control Center:

The cosmonauts Kizim, Solovev, and Atkov have started regular scientific research work. The deputy flight controller, Comrade Blagov, told journalists that the first series of experiments is concerned with observing and photographing our country's territory in the interests of geophysics. In the course of the week they have spent on the Salyut orbital station, the cosmonauts have already managed to do much. They have demothballed all the station's main systems and repaired scientific instruments. The crew is feeling well.

MORE COSMOS SERIES SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos 1537

LD161602 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1537".

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of natural resources of the earth in the interests of different branches of the USSR national economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik has the initial period of revolution of 89.5 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface of 317 km; the minimum distance -- 220 km; inclination of the orbit 82.4 degrees.

Equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

The incoming information is relayed to the state research and production centre "Priroda" to be processed and used.

Cosmos 1538

LD220721 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 22 TASS -- A new earth satellite, Cosmos-1538, was launched by the Soviet Union yesterday.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for continuing studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 100.8 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) - 820 kilometers, minimum distance (perigee) - 781 kilometers, inclination of orbit - 74 degrees.

Besides the scientific payload the sputnik has a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

'RADUGA' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD160806 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 16 TASS -- A new communications satellite, "Raduga", with relay apparatus on board was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to ensure telephone and telegraph radio communication and transmission of television programmes. It has been put into a circular, nearly stationary, orbit with the following initial parametres: distance from the earth 35,950 kilometres, period of revolution around the earth 24 hours 00 minutes, the orbit's inclination 1.3 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The satellite is controlled by the command-and-measuring complex. The communications and television apparatus aboard the satellite will be used under a programme set.

USTINOV, GRISHIN, ROMANOV, OTHERS MOURN BATITSKIY

LD211402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and working people of Moscow bid farewell to Pavel Fedorovich Batitskiy today. He was a true son of the Soviet people, an active participant in the Great Patriotic War, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and prominent Soviet military leader, Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Comrades Grishin, Romanov, and Ustinov; and Comrades Baybakov and Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Kulikov, first deputy USSR ministers of defense; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Isinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR deputy ministers of defense and military leaders were in the guard of honor near the coffin with the body of the deceased in Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

A mourning meeting devoted to the memory of Pavel Fedorovich Batitskiy took place at Novodevichye Cemetery.

ROLE OF MODERN AIR COMBAT SUPPORT VIEWED

PM161454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Support From the Air"]

[Excerpts] Modern frontline, army, carrier-based, military transport, and other aircraft are a powerful means of combat support from the air for troops and Navy forces. Subunits of the Air Force cover their combat formations, undertake reconnaissance of the "enemy," deliver accurate and sudden strikes to ground and sea targets, land and withdraw assault parties, and perform other important tasks. Aircraft frequently act as the main strike force and have determining influence on a battle's outcome.

Examples of a skilled, creative attitude toward organizing interaction between aircraft and ground forces are set by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Klinovskiy, commander of a guards motorized regiment, Colonel A. Tsalko, commander of an air regiment, and many other officers. They are constantly improving and deepening their knowledge of ground-based combat equipment and aviation equipment and of general and aviation tactics and perform joint combat training work and make active use of the rich experience of the Great Patriotic War.

However, that is not the case everywhere. At one tactical exercise, a group of helicopter crews under the command of Lieutenant Colonel N. Gayzer acted without sufficient coordination with the ground forces. The crews were sometimes late in reaching the start lines and were incompetent in finding their bearings in the rapidly changing battle field situation. As a result, although they had excellent piloting and firing training, the helicopter crew members were unable to support the attackers properly.

Practice shows that such blunders occur where the organization of interaction between aircraft and ground troops is approached with no consideration for the increased potential of equipment and weapons, or the more complex tactical tasks.

Sometimes combined arms and naval commanders are late in issuing orders to use aircraft and fail to give subunit commanders the necessary time for the all-around organization of interaction. The combat performance of aircraft is sometimes not fully coordinated with artillery, armored units, and ground air defense. Some combined arms and naval commanders fail to consider meteorological conditions and do not have a sufficiently profound knowledge of the features of the use of aviation equipment, which sometimes leads to the preconditions for flying accidents. And the commanders of Air Force subunits sometimes fail to make an adequate study of the tactics and combat equipment of the ground forces and naval forces and set about performing tasks jeopardizing flight security without a proper degree of principledness.

Cadets and officers should obtain a firm knowledge of the basics of operational-tactical and tactical interaction between aircraft and ground forces in military schools and academies. However, some higher military educational establishment graduates have substantial gaps in this knowledge. This situation cannot fail to perturb us. The task is to allocate the necessary number of hours for classes to study questions of organizing combat interaction between aircraft and ground forces and ships, improving the quality of training, bringing it closer to practice, and improving and making more effective use of the existing material study base.

Poor theoretical training and the lack of the proper practical skills in some commanders are the main reason for blunders in organizing joint operations by aircraft, ground forces, and naval forces. Commanders of all ranks must constantly improve the regular and comprehensive training of command cadres in the skilled and justified use of aircraft.

The combined arms commander must be vitally interested in the standard of combat preparation of the aircraft assigned to him. However, some of them are not concerned enough about the establishment of firm professional contacts with the Air Force subunit servicemen or mutual aid in training and service. Such shortcomings exist in the Transbaykal and Baltic Military Districts.

In organizing flexible combat support for ground forces from the air much depends on air support control officers who operate directly in the battle formations in conjunction with the combined arms commanders. It is important that comprehensively trained specialists with knowledge of tactics and aviation equipment and of other branches and categories of troops should be appointed to this responsible post. The qualifications of air support controllers, especially the combined arms commanders performing these duties, should be constantly and purposefully improved. Rallies must be held regularly at which the skills of the precise tactical control of aircraft and helicopters must be instilled in them.

SERVICEMEN'S POLITICAL TRAINING ANALYZED

PM171225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, under the rubric "USSR Supreme Soviet Elections 4 March 1984": "Political Culture of Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] The high political culture of the broad people's masses is one of the greatest assets of developed socialism.

The Soviet person, it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, is a conscientious worker, a person of high political culture, a patriot, and an internationalist. He is educated by the party, by the country's heroic history, and by our entire system.

The high political culture of Soviet people is evidenced by the selfless labor of millions aimed at implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people have displayed high political qualities and political maturity during the sorrowful days of their taking leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who met an untimely death. They are rallying their ranks still more closely around the party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and are fully resolved to struggle selflessly to implement the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

Unanimous approval and general support have greeted the results of the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary plenum held 13 February 1984, which unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Under the party's leadership the Soviet people are increasing their contribution to the cause of improving developed socialism. The main ways and means of this systematic and all-around improvement are clearly defined in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982), June and December (1983), and extraordinary February (1984) Plenums. The ideas and guidelines of those plenums enshrine and enrich the propositions and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Taken together, they form a unified political line of further advance toward communism.

The practical realization of the CPSU line and the unity of the party's words and deeds have given rise to a creative situation in the country and an inclination toward concrete results and have galvanized the activity of party organizations, state organs, labor collectives, and the public.

The improvement of the work style of party, soviet, and economic organs is a very important precondition for successfully implementing the CPSU's economic and social policy. The party tries resolutely to ensure that the Leninist principle of selecting cadres on their political, business, and moral qualities is strictly observed in all sectors.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's multifaceted activity. The labor collectives' movement to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Paln has become widespread in the country. In the Armed Forces the competition under the slogan "Be alert and constantly ready to defend socialism's gains!" has acquired great scope on the initiative of progressive units and ships.

The increased political culture of Soviet people finds convincing expression in the active nationwide preparations for the upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR has elicited a new surge of enthusiasm. Soviet people voice determination to cast their votes for candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and thereby once again display loyalty to the party's policy of communist creation and peace.

Our socialist reality also provides a multitude of other concrete evidence of Soviet people's growing political culture. Its further enhancement was and still is one of the urgent tasks of the party's ideological and mass political work.

The CPSU, party documents point out, considers it its primary task to show constant concern for enhancing the awareness and the political culture of the working people: The better we cope with this task, the swifter and deeper runs the stream of the masses' historical creativity.

The need to further enhance the political culture of the entire Soviet people is conditioned by a number of reasons.

It is dictated by the grandeur and complexity of the tasks of improving developed socialism, by the objective laws of the development of the Soviet political system, by the development of socialist democracy and people's power, and by the growing involvement of citizens in managing the affairs of the state and of society. The enhancement of political culture is instigated by the serious complication of the international situation through the fault of imperialism's reactionary forces and by the increasing danger of war, which requires of every Soviet person -- and, in particular, of every Soviet serviceman -- high political vigilance and responsibility for strengthening the country's defense capability and the USSR Armed Forces' combat ability and combat readiness. It is also conditioned by the sharply exacerbated ideological struggle, by the psychological war unleashed by Washington and its NATO allies against the USSR and the other socialist countries, and by the need to resolutely expose false, subversive imperialist propaganda and to convey to the broadest people's masses the truth about socialist society.

Finally, it is necessary to raise the level of political culture in order to completely remove the shortcomings that still exist and to eradicate elements of labor and social passiveness, parasitism, indiscipline, and instances of individuals' using state and public property and their official position for purposes of personal enrichment.

V.I. Lenin pointed out that "the purpose of political culture and political education is to make true Communists capable of conquering lies and prejudices and helping the state..." (Complete Collected Works Vol 41 p 404).

As can be seen, the enhancement of political culture is directly linked with enhancing the consciousness of Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces -- which is in turn increasingly pushing ideological work to the forefront of activity. Building a new world, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, means showing indefatigable concern for the shaping of the person of the new world and for his ideological and moral growth.

Political culture is a complex social phenomenon with many aspects. Under the conditions of our society it is part of the overall socialist culture and its linchpin, and it expresses the Soviet people's degree of understanding of the Communist Party's policy and of their participation in implementing it. It is the firm class position of the conscious fighter for communist ideals, of the patriot and internationalist. It is the USSR citizen's understanding of his responsibility to society and of his duty to work honestly and conscientiously and to be ready to defend socialist gains.

Naturally, the serviceman's political culture is also determined by the depth of his understanding of the CPSU's policy, including its military policy, and also by his understanding of the need to enhance the Armed Forces' combat might and combat readiness, by the serviceman's active participation in resolving specific tasks of combat and political training, and by the practical results of his military labor.

The serviceman's political culture is inconceivable without his knowledge of the laws, the oath, and military regulations, without their strict and accurate observance, and without a struggle to strengthen conscious military discipline and regulation order in units and on ships. Profound awareness of his personal responsibility to the party and the people for the motherland's reliable defense and readiness to fulfill his duty with weapon in hand at any moment -- this is the chief indicator of the serviceman's political culture.

The path to political culture begins with the acquisition of knowledge in general, and political knowledge in particular. According to V.I. Lenin's profound observation, the fundamental tenets of the "materialistic theory of politics," which reveals the economic roots and the class essence of politics, its role in the life of society, and the driving forces and natural laws of political development, serve as the philosophical and world outlook basis of this knowledge.

The ideas, propositions, conclusions, and guideliness contained in the materials and decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and other party documents form the nucleus of Soviet man's political knowledge. A knowledge and correct understanding of the USSR Constitution, an awareness by Soviet citizens of their constitutional rights and duties, and the desire and ability to fulfill them and to observe state laws strictly and absolutely provide an important indicator of political culture.

This structure of the knowledge that forms part of political culture determines the universally obligatory avenues of political education which also provide the guidelines for work with servicemen. In this respect, of course, account is taken of the characteristics of military service and of the specific features of the structure and tasks of the Armed Forces and a differentiated approach is adopted toward different categories of servicemen.

The Army and the Navy are now receiving young men with a good general educational training. The number of draftees with higher or secondary education is increasing. On the one hand this facilitates the work of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations in the political education and ideological tempering of servicemen, and on the other makes greater demands on that work and means that it must be conducted in the light of the enhanced demands and interests of young people and their life stance. Political culture is not simply knowledge; it is knowledge which has become a man's conviction and which guides him in his practical activity.

A Marxist-Leninist world outlook turns Soviet people into conscious political militants. It enables them to evaluate social phenomena independently, to see the link between current task and our ultimate goals, and to conduct a well-argued debate with any ideological opponent.

Molding servicemen's scientific world outlook means equipping them with the immortal ideas contained in the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, And V.I. Lenin. It means equipping them with a knowledge of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, the history of the CPSU, Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the Army and on war and peace, Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, Marxist-Leninist ethics, and scientific atheism.

All forms of ideological and political-educational work must be used to profoundly and vividly reveal the Communist Party's leading and guiding activity and its domestic, foreign, and military policy and to demonstrate the CPSU's growing role in the Soviet society.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum made a comprehensive evaluation of the state of affairs in the sphere of the country's socioeconomic development. The party's indomitable will to firmly and consistently maintain its correct Leninist course was demonstrated by the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February (1984) Plenum. The material and decisions of these plenums are yet further proof of the party's Leninist innovative approach to the forms and methods of its work. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that if the former methods of activity no longer produce results, it is necessary to get rid of them, to find new ones, and to apply and introduce whatever is best suited to the prevailing situation. This is precisely the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all Communists and to every Soviet man -- to work better, to overfulfill the plans, and to reliably defend the motherland.

It is very important for every Soviet serviceman to profoundly master the contents and significance of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and extraordinary February (1984) Plenum materials and decisions for the fate of the motherland and for its socio-economic development at the present stage.

When explaining the party's political course to the servicemen, special emphasis must be placed on the fact that the CPSU's leadership is the very basis of Soviet military organization and the main source of the USSR Armed Forces' might. It is necessary to reveal in greater depth the Leninist social, political, and organizational principles of Soviet military building and of the training and education of personnel, together with the 26th CPSU Congress instructions on defense questions.

"Our party," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, notes, "considers the further enhancement of the role and the intensification of the influence of party organizations in all aspects of Army and Navy life and activity to comprise one of the foundation of Soviet military organization. This is determined by the greater social responsibility of our Armed Forces for defending the new society, by the complexity of the tasks facing them, and by the present military-political situation."

The complication of the international situation and the increased danger of war have been generated by the reckless and bellicose policy of imperialism. The U.S. and NATO reactionary circles are making attempts to break at all costs the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium. By siting their medium-range missiles in Europe, on the threshold of our homeland, they are striving to place a nuclear missile foundation under the adventurist concept of the "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

All this has forced the Soviet Union to take countermeasures aimed at safeguarding the security of the USSR and the security of the other socialist community countries. Army and Navy personnel ardently approve and fully support these measures and the party's wise and considered policy and are doing everything necessary to further raise the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships. It is extremely important to comprehensively support this patriotic mood of Soviet servicemen, which proves their high political culture.

The improvement of this culture depends largely on the correct understanding of the essence, content, and purpose of the political system of Soviet society in its entirety. Great new opportunities for a more detailed clarification of this question are offered by the preparation for the next USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the ubiquitous study, discussion, and propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR, and the candidate deputies' meetings with the voters.

The Soviet people have chosen as candidate deputies to the supreme organ of state power the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were the first among them to be chosen.

The preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet election is new and convincing proof of the effectiveness of Soviet people's power, of the democratic nature of our electoral system which encompasses all the people. Some 176,928 election commissions, whose membership comprises 2,052,516 persons, have been formed and are functioning in the country. A high level of activity is typical of the meetings and the okrug election conferences, whose participants are unanimously approving and suporting the policy of the party and the Soviet state, and discussing with keen interest ways to further improve the activity of their soviets and consolidate their ties with the voters.

An active part in the setting up and functioning of elected organs of state power is played by the Soviet servicemen, citizens of their country enjoying full rights. At present 56 servicemen are deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet, 157 are deputies in union republic Supreme Soviets, 39 -- in autonomous republics, and more than 13,000 are deputies in local soviets. They deal with daily work as members of standing commissions in the soviets or groups of deputies, meet the voters, and are concerned with satisfying their demands. Many servicemen work as members of election commissions, act as agitation workers, work in agitation centers, and participate in setting of polling stations. The active work by servicemen in the organs of the people's power and the election campaign is a manifestation of the unbreakable unity of the Army and the people and a most important means of consolidating this unity.

Servicemen's political activity and their participation in the election campaign depend on how attentively commanders, political organs, and party organizations treat their proposals, requests, letters, statements, and complaints.

Sensitivity toward people and concern for them pervade our entire genuinely democratic system. Socialism, the CPSU Central Committee election message notes, is notable for the fundamentally new quality of working people's life. It does not just come down to material comfort but takes in the whole spectrum of full-blooded human existence -- a favorable social climate, full employment, a collectivist spirit, comradely mutual assistance, moral health, social optimism, and the sense of being master of the country. All these are features of our Soviet way of life and specific evidence of the advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy. It is a task of abiding significance to reveal the essence and importance of these social values vividly and cogently.

In connection with the preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, imperialist propaganda is making new efforts to distort the essence of Soviet socialist democracy and the election system. Vilifying our achievements and spreading lies and various fabrications, it lauds in every way the "charms" of bourgeois democracy. For this reason, these anti-Soviet attacks must be profoundly, rationally, and conclusively exposed in our counterpropaganda today and the real purport and very great advantages of socialist democracy and the hypocrisy and poverty of bourgeois democracy must be skillfully shown.

All this assists the patriotic and international education of Soviet servicemen and consequently raises their political culture.

Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called on to improve the heroic-patriotic and international education of servicemen and the propaganda of the glorious revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of our people and the Soviet Army and Navy.

Party, labor, and Armed Forces veterans can provide tremendous assistance in this important matter. "Veterans," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, has pointed out, "are our golden fund, they are people of whom the whole country and the entire Soviet people can be proud."

It is important, with the help of veterans and with their participation, to bring to the attention of every person the conclusion drawn at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: To be a patriot today means to tirelessly strengthen the economic and defense potential of our motherland, to increase its readiness to defend peace from any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor, and to treat military duties conscientiously.

Our propaganda practice takes into account the fact that young people are the country's future and that they must be educated as our replacement and the creators of future life. But young people are also, of course, our present. The party and people want to see them profoundly devoted to the ideals of communism, with lofty spiritual and moral qualities, politically aware and active, educated, industrious, and genuinely cultured. What has been said also applies fully to soldiers, sergeants, young ensigns, and officers. They are called on to seek successes in service and to be irreproachable in conduct and persistent in overcoming difficulties. It is important for each person to learn that if high targets are not reached in combat training and in mastering equipment and if there is no victory today in the training battle there can be no victory in war.

The political culture of Soviet people is shaped in the process of their practical activity. This means that commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called on to display constant concern to improve the political, social, and combat activeness of servicemen, that is to develop an active life stance in them. The party seeks to ensure that we educate a person as a citizen of a socialist society and an active builder of communism, with the ideological guidelines, ethics, interests, and high standard of labor and conduct characteristic of such a person.

At the same time, the party calls for a resolute struggle against the antipodes of communist ethics which still exist in our society. This instruction is being persistently implemented in our Armed Forces too. It is the task of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to involve all Communists and Komsomol members in the struggle against negative phenomena. For each of them it is a school of political maturity and political culture.

Socialist competition is also an effective means and school of servicemen's political culture. Last year, many units and ships fulfilled their pledges. By an Order of the USSR Defense Minister the best of them were listed in the Roll of Honor of leading units and ships for their high indicators in improving combat readiness, mastering weapons and combat equipment, and improving the quality of their field, air, and naval training.

This year new competition targets have been outlined. In view of the sharply complicated international situation and intensification of the danger of war, Army and Navy personnel have assumed enhanced pledges. They are orienting their main efforts to strictly fulfilling the demands of the party Central Committee to further increase the Armed Forces' readiness to repulse aggression and smash the enemy under any possible conditions of unleashing and waging war.

Soviet servicemen are greeting USSR Supreme Soviet election day with new successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling socialist pledges. New heights have been scaled in improving combat readiness, mastering and utilizing combat equipment, and training subunits. All this attests to an increase in the political culture of Soviet servicemen, their cohesion around the Communist Party, their loyalty to their people, and their readiness to fulfill their military duty to the motherland at any minute.

GORSHKOV INTERVIEWED ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD171301 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- The Soviet people and its servicemen, the peoples and servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries, all who treasure the interests of peace and international security, are celebrating as a great holiday the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, a TASS correspondent was told by Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Navy, USSR deputy defence minister, admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that the Armed Forces of the USSR were created by the Communist Party for the defence of the world's first socialist state, its sovereignty and territorial integrity. For more than two-thirds of a century now they have vigilantly stood guard of the socialist gains and the peaceful labour of the Soviet people.

The reactionary circles of imperialism, above all the United States and the other NATO countries obediently following it, have not given up their absurd plans of trying to shatter socialism by force of arms, of establishing their hegemony over the world, Admiral Gorshkov said. He stressed that the main source of the threat to peace now is the militaristic foreign policy of the United States, where appropriations on military purposes grow at an unprecedented rate, new missiles, bombers, aircraft carriers and new means of mass destruction are created. It deploys in Europe new medium-range missiles targetted on the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, builds ever new military bases and places them along the perimeter of the Soviet state's border. All this creates a dangerous situation of a threat of a military attack.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which centre their efforts on implementing the great plans for building communism and carry out a tireless struggle for peace and security of peoples, do everything necessary for an all-round strengthening of the country's defence capacity, of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, said Sergey Gorshkov, the main component part of the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces under the present-day conditions, the main factor of containing the aggressor are our strategic nuclear forces including larger units of the country's strategic rocket forces, of the Navy and of the Airforce. They were created as a counter-measure to the threat from the United States. These forces are developed and perfected with due regard for the existing agreements and treaties and are capable of dealing a crushing counter-blow to the enemy under any conditions and without delay.

Larger units and squadrons of the Navy including nuclear-powered submarines with different rocket and torpedo weapons, naval rocket carrying and anti-submarine aviation, surface ships with modern weapons can most effectively carry out operational and tactical missions on the ocean and sea theatres of combat operations.

The development and instruction in the west of new effective weapons, the intensification of the process of quantitative accumulation and qualitative change in the systems of weapons has made the Soviet Armed Forces perfect the forms and methods of preparing and conducting operations and combat, Sergey Gorshkov stressed.

He said the personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy are engaged in intensive military training. Considering the aggressive character of imperialism's war preparations, the Soviet Armed Forces are being developed and trained at the present time on a qualitatively new basis. Sophisticated modern military equipment and weapons are successfully mastered, the methods of their use are perfected. A more effective organisation of various types of logistic support is worked out. Much attention is devoted to practicing the methods of warfare in conditions when the enemy uses highly accurate weapons systems, new methods of reconnaissance and radio-electronic combat, automated weapons and troop control systems.

NEED FOR BETTER ARMY PROPAGANDA WORK DISCUSSED

PM161616 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Improving the Effectiveness of Lecture Propaganda and Counterpropaganda Work"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has heard and discussed a report by Lieutenant General A. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate, on the activity of political directorate, political organs, and party organizations in improving the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda and counterpropaganda in light of contemporary party demands.

It was noted during the discussion that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June, and December (1983) Plenums and the speeches and addresses by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov have invigorated and enriched the content of ideological work in the district. This work is highlighting more fully and profoundly the problems of developed socialism, revealing the acuteness of the international situation, and making closer the links between propaganda and agitation and the resolution of the tasks facing formations and units. The standard of lecture propaganda leadership has increased and a number of measures have been implemented to further improve the selection, placement, and education of lecturers and propaganda workers. Officers and generals from the leading personnel of units, staffs, and directorates have begun to be involved more extensively in educational work. The creative activity of staff and nonstaff propaganda workers has perceptibly increased in the preparation period for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

Definite work has been carried out to improve counterpropaganda activity. Departments working on this have been created in agitation and propaganda collectives and topics for lectures, reports, and conversations have been thought out. There is more counterpropaganda emphasis in political training, mass political work, and military press publications, and during social science teaching and the whole training and educational process in the district's VUZes.

At the same time the discussion noted that a number of questions, pointedly raised by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, are still being tackled in the district without due urgency and with no perceptible results. The necessary attention is not being paid everywhere to ensuring high scientific standards and assertiveness in lecture propaganda.

Some items do not reveal in sufficient depth or detail the fundamental values of socialism, a broad enough portrayal of the Soviet people's successes in communist building, and the advantages of a socialist over a capitalist society, or a reasoned enough expose of the aggressive policy and reactionary ideology of imperialism.

There are still too few lectures on problems of moral, legal, heroic-patriotic, and aesthetic education and on propaganda of the requirements of the military oath and regulations. Formations and units do not plan enough lectures on the honor and dignity of the Soviet officer and the moral foundations of Soviet military discipline are only poorly demonstrated. Leading experience of training and educating personnel and of socialist competition is not reflected sufficiently.

Counterpropaganda still does not fully meet the party's demands. It is sometimes lacking in depth and proficiency. A number of units have still not managed to bring propaganda and counterpropaganda together in ideological and educational work or to put sufficient counterpropaganda content into political training, verbal propaganda, agitation, and cultural enlightenment work.

There continue to be shortcomings in the leadership of lecture propaganda and counterpropaganda work. In a number of units the practice of its planning is not thorough and systematic enough and monitoring of the implementation of directives and the fulfillment of adopted decisions is not effective enough. Certain political organs and party organizations investigate the content of this work only superficially and are not always very exacting toward Communists concerning the quality of lectures.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have instructed the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate to take practical measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been noted and to ensure complete fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee demands in the sphere of lecture propaganda and counterpropaganda and of the improvement of its effectiveness and success rate.

The particular attention of the political directorate and political organs was drawn to ensuring the consistent implementation of the guidelines and recommendations contained in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on organizing counterpropaganda and exposing the ideological sabotage of the class enemy. Work to educate personnel in a spirit of high political vigilance and immunity to bourgeois ideology must be stepped up. The special features of the military-political situation in the world and the sharply increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and NATO must be taken more fully into account in this work. Systematic instruction of the party and ideological aktiv on questions of counterpropaganda must be organized and effected. The counterpropaganda emphasis in social sciences teaching must be intensfied. Links between schools' political departments and political organs and the forces' party and political apparatus must be constantly strengthened and developed; and conditions must be created so that students are armed with the skills of lecture and counterpropaganda work.

It was noted that it is necessary to propagandize more profoundly V.I. Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy and his teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, to make the content of propaganda and agitation topical, and to fill it with the new ideas and guidelines contained in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent party Central Committee plenums; and the speeches and articles of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

We must seek to ensure that propaganda continues to be a powerful means of influencing personnel, to help to answer promptly the questions which worry people, to serve to consolidate communist conviction in servicemen, to mold in them lofty moral, political, and combat qualities, and teach them personal responsibility for the irreproachable fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty to defend the motherland and the gains of socialism.

The political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets are instructed to take measures to further improve the style of leadership of lecture activity and counterpropaganda, to step up leadership by political organs of the work of staff and nonstaff lecture groups, agitation and propaganda collectives, and agitation and propaganda groups, to provide propaganda workers with systematic methodological and theoretical help, and to improve their provision with technical facilities, visual aids, and reference materials. They must consolidate the practice of holding monthly propaganda worker's days in garrisons, paying special attention here to work with young propaganda workers. They must make fuller use of the multiplicity of forms of lecture and counterpropaganda work and the potential of cultural enlightenment establishments and the mass media. Military journal and newspaper editorial offices are instructed to give greater coverage of the progressive experience of work of political organs and party organizations in improving the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda and counterpropaganda.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN POLITICAL WORKERS OBITUARY

PM161254 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of S.K. Chubarov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Stepan Karpovich Chubarov, prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, has died after a long, serious illness. Death has wrested from our ranks a loyal son of the Soviet people and a participant in the Great Patriotic War who devoted his whole life to selflessly serving the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1939.

S.K. Chubarov was born into a worker's family in the city of Roslavl, Smolensk Oblast, in 1917.

In the postwar years S.K. Chubarov was political department chief of a division, a corps, and an army and performed responsible work in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. In 1963-1968 he was a member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Baku Air Defense District. For the last 15 years he headed the political organ of one of the USSR Defense Ministry's main directorates.

N.V. Ogarkov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, A.I. Koldunov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, M.G. Sobolev, B.P. Utkin, P.A. Gorchakov, S.A. Bobylev, Ye.V. Boychuk, V.N. Dutov, I.F. Sviridov, A.N. Agafonov, V.M. Yegorov, V.I. Korotkov, A.G. Sandrikov, N.G. Makeko, A.A. Osin, D.P. Akhmeneyev, M.P. Yepishkin, P.M. Cheplakov.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON ARMED FORCES HELD

PM171248 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] The scientific and practical conference "The Soviet Armed Forces at the Stage of Developed Socialism" was held at the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History 16 February.

The conference was opened by Lieutenant General P. Zhilin, chief of the institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered the report "Urgent Problems of Strengthening the Moral and Political Potential of the Armed Forces of the Society of Developed Socialism."

The fundamental basis of military building is the Communist Party's leadership of the Armed Forces and the strengthening of the role and influence of party organizations in the Army and Navy. The fulfillment of this program demand, the keynote speaker pointed out, and the implementation of the party's policy and of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums are the very important task of political command cadres. Their entire activity must be aimed at further rallying Army and Navy personnel around the Communist Party. The CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary plenum held 13 February 1984 reaffirmed the unshakable nature of our party's policy. It was stated most definitely at the plenum that we will continue to see to it that our country's defense capability is strengthened and that we have sufficient means with which to cool the hotheads of bellicose adventurers.

The moral and political potential of the Army and the Navy is assuming ever greater significance in the matter of further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might, particularly under the conditions of the growing real threat of world nuclear missile war. In the light of the party's demands the speaker characterized the moral and political potential of the Armed Forces of the society of developed socialism and examined questions of improving the ideological training of personnel, shaping a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and educating servicemen in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, loyalty to the oath, and Army and Navy comradeship.

The speaker emphasized the need to link ideological, political educational, and scientific research work more closely with the life of personnel of subunits and units and to channel it toward further enhancing the quality of field, air, and sea training, strengthening discipline and law and order, and stepping up vigilance and combat readiness.

Scientific reports were heard next. Doctor of Historical Sciences Major General P. Isakov spoke about the CPSU's increasing role in the leadership of the Armed Forces under the conditions of developed socialism. The speech of Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Major General Yu. Kirshin was devoted to the Soviet Armed Forces as a powerful factor in curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations. Doctor of Military Sciences Lieutenant General M. Kiryan spoke about scientific and technical progress and the directions of further improving the military-technical base of the Army in developed socialism. Colonel General G. Sredin, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, dwelled on problems of the military-patriotic education of youths under modern conditions.

Scientific reports were also delivered by Lieutenant General N. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Turkestan Military District Political Directorate; Lieutenant General of Aviation V. Ponomarev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Moscow Air Defense District Political Directorate; Army General N. Lyashchenko, Rear Admiral A. Markov, Candidate of Military Sciences Lieutenant General V. Solovyev, Candidate of Military Sciences Lieutenant General P. Tovstukha, Major General L. Zolotov, candidate of Historical Sciences G. Korotkov, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Colonel V. Yeshchenko.

Participating in the work of the scientific and practical conference were V. Navoznov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of Aviation S. Rudenko; officers, generals, and admirals of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, USSR Defense Ministry Main and Central Directorates, military academies, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and representatives of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

KONDRATKOV BOOK ON POLITICS, WAR REVIEWED

PM141641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 84 First Edition p 6

[Book review by Major General A. Skrylnik, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL under the rubric "Among The Books": "On Politics and War in the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] In the nuclear age the analysis of the correlation between ideology, politics, and war becomes particularly important and topical. The complex dialectic of this correlation is revealed in a number of works by Soviet and social scientists. Of particular interest is the book by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences T. Kondratkov, "Ideology, Politics, War" (footnote) (T.R. Kondratkov: "Ideology, Politics, War: Criticism of Bourgeois, Reformist, and Revisionist Concepts" ["Ideologiya, Politika, Voyna: Kritika Burzhuaznykh, Reformistskikh, i Revizionistskikh Kontseptsiy"] Moscow, Military Publishing House 1983, 225 pages). On the basis of historical material this book shows the process of the formation of scientific views of politics, war, and peace.

The author traces the struggle between materialism and iddealism, dialectics and metaphysics over these issues. From class-based positions he exposes the attempts of bourgeois, reformist, and revisionist ideologists to distort the history of the establishment and development of scientific views of war and peace and their connection with political, ideological, and other social attitudes. Ideologists of present-day militarism are extracting from the "archeological dust," and adopting, the most reactionary concepts, and are trying to provide ideological and theoretical grounds for the aggressive U.S. and NATO course which presents a grave threat to peace and the peoples' security.

The book examines the underlying changes in world politics and military matters which have occurred in recent decades on the basis of the scientific and technical revolution and it studies these changes' influence on the nature of bourgeois scholars' theoretical interpretation of the problems of war and peace. Aggressively minded ideologists and politicians and military figures of imperialism propagandize the cult of force in relations between states and call for the further buildup of arms -- both nuclear and conventional -- putting their trust in military might as the basis for securing "nuclear peace."

The special danger of such views, the book notes, consists in the fact that they are being embodied in the imperialist states' foreign policy and military doctrines -- NATO's "flexible response" doctrine and the "new military strategy" proclaimed by the present U.S. Administration. These doctrines are the credo of present-day militarism which is pushing mankind toward nuclear war.

The author shows that in continuing to build up their military potential the United States and NATO are in no way strengthening their "security" but are intensifying the likelihood of nuclear catastrophe. This takes the policy and strategy of U.S. imperialism and its partners beyond the realm of rational thinking and impresses them with the hallmark of madness.

The book exposes the nihilistic attitude toward the theory and experience of the past displayed by today's bourgeois relativists and refutes their attempts to revise the fundamental scientific views of the interconnection between politics and war which retain their ideological [mirovozzrencheskoye] and methodological importance even now.

Marxist-Leninist teaching on politics, war, and peace is viewed as the ideological and methodological foundation of current Soviet military doctrine. Very important questions of theory and practice are resolved on its basis, and ways of strengthening the country's defense and improving the army and mavy are determined. Revealing the content and functions of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and the other socialist countries, the author shows the unprecedented increase in its importance in preserving world peace, curbing the arms race, and averting the threat of thermonuclear war.

The book "Ideology. Politics. War" provides an interpretation of complex and politically acute questions of war and peace in the nuclear age and shows that imperialism has been and remains the source of aggression. The book's content is pervaded by a firm belief in the power of reason, in the constructive might of socialism, in the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist ideals of peace which illumine man's future.